ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,107—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1894.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4595	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	6045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
P. & O. HYDASPES	3999	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	6045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4595	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	6045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers assemble there by a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam-Launch leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m. the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 11th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
CATHAY, 25th July. | AND SIAM, 7th September.
ROHILLA, 10th August

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,873	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	3,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,225	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, & Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 9th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. R. Rubattino, 23rd July, and s. s. Singapore, 20th Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 25, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahaduri," 1,500 Tons. 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, 4th proximo, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 27th June, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all points of interest.
TRAVELLERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Ports, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied for any part of the World to India.
COOK'S COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
LUGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
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LAND SUMMARY, published Weekly—the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the largest size, containing all the information of the week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Rs. 15 per year, free of Postage; English Sub £1 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,468 tons, on the 5th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 5th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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PROPOSED ENGINEERING SCHOOL, RANGOON.

WANTED, for the above School, for a term not exceeding five years, a HEAD MASTER, on a Salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.
The curriculum of Studies will embrace Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Drawing and Surveying up to the Roorkee Standard for Upper and Lower Subordinates respectively.
A passed Roorkee Student, with some practical experience of Engineering, preferred.
Service for the first 12 months will be probationary.
Six months' notice must be given on either side to terminate engagement.
Travelling allowance to Rangoon under the rules in the Civil Service Regulations will be refunded after 6 months, if services are retained.
Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the P. W. D., Burma, Rangoon.

M. P. COODE,
Offg. Under-Secy. to C. C., P. W. D., Burma.
12th June, 1894.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.
Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

PHOENIX TRADE MARK. BRAND.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit has been for several years before the Indian Public, and the constantly increasing demand is a proof of the universal favour in which it is held. The producers, above all things, claim for it that it is a Genuine Whiskey, that it does not owe its colour, flavour, or aroma to artificial agencies, but obtains them in the course of a natural development, which is watched with the greatest care. The result is a wholesome and pure spirit, entirely free from adulteration, and one which cannot fail to gain the approbation of Connoisseurs. The Spirit is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, and before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years, until it has acquired an agreeable Odour and a delicious full and Mellow Flavour. Purchasers of TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY should observe that each Label and Capsule bears the Trade Mark of the Company, and the words "*Phœnix Brand*" stamped thereon.

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Per doz. Cash, Rs. 28-8; Credit, Rs. 32.

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RIDING— AND SPORTING
"OUR SPECIALITE" —BREECHES.

SOFT DRAB & WHITE DRILLETTE	From Rs. 22	0
WHIPCORDS & BEDFORDS, All Shades	„ „ 27	0
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shauk's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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AWARDED FOR GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84 D. MACROPOLO —FOR— GENERAL EXCELLENCE THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

	Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught ..... per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) ..... „	3	0
Alpha (very mild) ..... „	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

Rothschilds ..... per box of	25	Rs.	12	8
Reg. Principe ..... „	25	„	10	0
Reg. Reina ..... „	25	„	7	8
Trabucos ..... „	25	„	3	4
Caliope ..... „	50	„	6	0
Damas ..... „	100	„	10	0
Romeo Y Julietta ..... „	50	„	5	8
Hidalgas ..... „	100	„	10	0
* Corea ..... „	25	„	5	0
Carolina ..... „	100	„	8	0
Delice ..... per packet of	20	„	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

	Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild ..... per lb.	3	0
„ "Golden Medium," Medium ..... „	2	8
„ "Cavendish, Strong" ..... „	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

	Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1 ..... per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2 ..... „ „	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size ..... „ „	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

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In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

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As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

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KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
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GENUINE SALE.
SURPLUS STOCK,
DAMAGED & SOILED
GOODS.
JULY 2ND & 5 FOLLOWING DAYS.
SILKS AND SATINS,
COTTON AND WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS,
CUTTING TWEEDS & BLAZAR FLANNELS.
LACES, AND RIBBONS,
HOSIERY AND TIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR CASH ONLY.
A DISCOUNT of 3 ANNAS, in the RUPEE will be given on all Goods not included in the Sale for these 6 days only.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
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Lessee and Sole Proprietor .....Mr. H. STANLEY.
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE CO.
FRIDAY, 6TH & SATURDAY, 7TH JULY,
SPECIAL TWO PERFORMANCES !!
FRIDAY, 6TH JULY,
Gilbert and Sullivan's Japanese Comic Opera,
MIKADO, OR
THE TOWN OF TITIPU.
SATURDAY, 7TH JULY,
Audran's Delightful Comic Opera, in 3 Acts,
LA MASCOTTE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1.
Box Plan at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Third Seats.
Doors Open at 8½; Overture at 9 p.m.
Mr. A. FAWCETT—Agent. Mr. T. EMPSON—Manager.

GREAT ATTRACTION !!
NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD HARRIS,
in
"KLEPTOMANIA,"
On JULY 17TH AND 19TH, at 9-15 P.M.
BOX PLAN open on MONDAY, July 2nd,
at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co's,
Where the Programme may be seen.
—No Enhancement of Prices—
Rs. 3, 2, & 1, as usual.

GRAND
BALLOON ASCENSION
AND
PARACHUTE JUMP
Will be made
By LEON SAGEHOMME,
The World-Renowned Aeronaut,
FROM THE
GROUNDS, NEAR VICTORIA GARDENS,
SATURDAY, 7TH JULY.
(Weather permitting.)
GATES OPEN at 4 P.M.
INFLATION Commences at 5-30 P.M.
ASCENSION at 6 P.M.
ADMISSION :—Rs. 3 ; 2 ; and 1 ; and Annas 8.
Tickets can be had from—
MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, and Children HALF-PRICE.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the Matter of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Liquidators of the above Company have declared a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of 5 per cent. payable to the Creditors, and that the same will be paid at its Registered Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 16th instant, from 12 Noon to 3-30 P.M.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1894.
MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
INTERIM DIVIDEND NOTICE.
UNDER provision made in Clause 101 of the Company's Articles of Association the Directors have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1894, at the Rate of Ten (10) per cent. per annum Free of Income Tax, payable on the 1st August, 1894, to Shareholders whose Names are entered in the Register of the Bank on the 30th June, 1894.
DIVIDEND Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th July, 1894, inclusive agreeably with Clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Head Office : Armenian Street, Madras, 2nd July, 1894.

FOR SALE.
THREE Steel Lancashire BOILERS, by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., 28' by 7', double flues 2' 9", each carrying 100 lbs. pressure.
One Compound Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H. P. Cylinder 23½" and L. P. 50" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 760 T. H. P., and one Oldham Willow.
Can be seen at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265
FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
"	1885	"	926,107
"	1887	"	968,043
"	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,398
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, GLASS BEADS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, BRASS CHAIN, IRON SAFE, &c.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Bora Jeevajee Nuthoobhoy and another, traded as Jivajee Nuthoobhoy, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 2 p.m., at Lohar Chawl, Beads' Shops, a quantity of glass, diamond—Venice—and seed beads in variety, gurgurce and gilt beads, bundles of copper and iron wire, brass rings, chains and rattles, scale and weights, iron safe, mehta boxes, &c.

SALE OF COAL ASHES, IRON SCRAP, &c.
Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esquire, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., consisting a quantity of English coal ashes, country coal ashes, clinkers and iron scrap, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 3, 1894.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avise.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. R. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Rs. a. Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SELLING OFF !!! SELLING OFF !!!
CRICKET REQUISITES.

		Rs. a.
1	Cricket Bats (Superior) Treble-Cane handle ... each	5 8
2	Do. do. Double do. do.	4 0
3	Do. do. Single do. do.	3 8
4	Do. do. Plain for practice do.	3 8
	(*Other qualities to order only.*)	
5	Cricket Stumps (full size) superior, brass-ferruled, iron shoes, with bails, per set of six	4 8
6	Cricket Balls, four-seamed, strictly correct size & weight, each Rs. 1-4 &	1 12

YOUTHS' BATS, YOUTHS' STUMPS, &c.
*** *Special Terms to Colleges, Schools, Clubs, &c., on receipt of particulars of requirements.*
THE CELEBRATED SPECIAL DEMON RACKET.
THE MOST POPULAR RACKET OF THE DAY, and indubitably THE BEST adapted for all services required.
THE HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end. THE GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing or placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. From 12 to 16 oz. and strung with superior Gut, each Rs. 4-8.
TURNER & Co.'s "PERFECT" BADMINTON BATS [very superior], each Rs. 2.
SHUTTLECOCKS [superior quality], per dozen Rs. 3-8.
TENNIS NETS [full size], each Rs. 3-8.
BADMINTON NETS [full size], each Rs. 2.
Terms Cash or V. P. Post.
☞ PRESS OPINION. ☜
TENNIS BATS.—Messrs. James Turner & Co., of Sialkot, are offering Bats, the workmanship of which could not readily be distinguished from that of the best Bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and above all in perfectly even and tight netting, these Bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of Tennis players.—*The Englishman*, 26th December 1892.
JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,
Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, nd every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, Kindred Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARYON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application to The MARYON REMEDY Co., 38, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD
IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for
SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.
The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.
ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.
Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.
Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.
Special Features :—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.
This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.
The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.
The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 69 years.
AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.
FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.
Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.
Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.
BOMBAY BRANCH :—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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WISHING TO OBTAIN
the Best Possible Results from
THEIR NEGATIVES
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Should Send their Plates to
J. C. TOWNSHEND,
ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,
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He is not a Dealer in Photographic Material, but gives all Work entrusted to him his
CAREFUL PERSONAL ATTENTION.
Terms, &c., per Return Post, Free.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :
"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving a trength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.
Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHCLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 53, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 15.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

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CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., M. Lombard Street, K. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent,
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 21, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 8 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cast Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Hindustan	10,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,162½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1 140
Bank of adras	10,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	16 p. c.	165 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	13,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xl
Barter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Yearly	Rs.		
Asser	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,03
Albert Chain Co	100	500	all	45	
Albert (Karrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,080
Bellary	100	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownagur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	500	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1 000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	142½
Broach's Cawnpoor Press Co. Ld	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	600	200	all	14	107½ 185
Calaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	310
East India	200	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	615	2'500		Rs. 80	1,150
French	200	50		Nil	420
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	1.	500	3	450
Hinoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangsum	900	450	450	Nil	420
Mahaya Press Co. Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mashaadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	200	200	200	63	120
Meroantile	1,000	125	125	16	1½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munnar M.	1,000	200	all	Nil	220
New Beraut	1,000	200	200	Nil	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	455
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	600	75	20	480
Sachapan	300	500	500	20	560
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	190	1,80
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co. Ld.	375	200	all	16	200
Vakeel		1,00	1000	Rs.	21
					1,000

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian	1,245	100	100	Nil	42
Belang S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	875	500	all	9 per ct	300
Bombay Unired	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 0	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	2	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000		170
Britannia Mills	1,000	2,000	1,000	Nil	175
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,200
Coimbatore Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	785
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	500
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	540
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 75	405
Dharwar Mill Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	3.5
Empress	5,100	500	500	Nil	470
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Hindustan	875	1,000	1, 00	Nil	710
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500		660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	Nil	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,110
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	500
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		120
Jeevan Baloo	1,000	00	900	dvd Rs. 40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	625
Khangsum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Leopold	2,400	100	100	Nil	146
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	Nil	820
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,40	500	500	15 pr. c	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	R. 50	1,585
Massgon	5,000	0	250	Nil	125
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1 00	dvd Rs. 60	1,840xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,235
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Ripon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1 40
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,335
Soondervias	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	950	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	450	1,00	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,00	1,000	Nil	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,975
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,285
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. c.	630
Bombay Fleur Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,325
Decoan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Decoan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	2,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	208
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	3	165
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	13 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Rogers Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	465
Prince of Wales Firin.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3'0
Ouseley & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	910xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Sov Gold	Rs. 30-0	
China Leaf	" 28-15	Nominal.
Pekin, Be Gold old	" 29-6	"
Do. do. new	" 29-2	"
Australia do.	" 28-15	
Bombay do.	" 28-15	
Indian Sovereigns	" 15-2	
Do. Dracons	" 15-2	
Bar Silver 17 Benarness	" 97-0	
Do. 17/8 do.	" 97-2	
Carolee Dollars	" 205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 195	
Franc pieces	" 310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Kestor arrived yesterday from Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Persia sailed yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer La Seyne entered the dock on Sunday; and the steamer Sarrunjee left it on Saturday, the steamer Henzada left it on Monday, and the steamer Ocampo yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Siam entered the dock on Saturday, the steamer Kola on Sunday, and the steamer A. J. Balfour yesterday; and the steamers Hiroshima Maru and Werneth Hall left it on Saturday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be no game to-day.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.—Ahmed Oomerkhan, a pensioner from the 4th Poona Cavalry, has been drafted to the newly-elected mounted police.

A SPECIAL JUROR FINED.—At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Hari Mahadev Bhadkamber, who failed to answer to his name as a special juror, was fined Rs. 100.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Tanga, and Dar-es-salam, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., tomorrow, the 4th instant.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement of the head by each for June 1894:—Daily average attendance, 10·46; admissions, 2,177; prevailing diseases, fevers and diarrhœa.

SENT TO KERBELLA FOR INTERMENT.—The remains of Mirza Mahomed Hoossin, a Mahomedan, aged thirty years, who died about a year ago, have been removed from the Khoja burial-ground to Mody Bander, to be conveyed to Kerbella for interment.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Rukmee, a woman, aged twenty-three years, residing at Girgaum Road, was, on Sunday, drawing water from a well, when she lost her balance and fell in, but before she was drowned, some neighbours went in and rescued her.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN WIVES.—Gunoo Rama, residing at the 5th Lane, Camateepura, has reported to the police that his wife, named Dhurpatti, aged thirteen years, ran away from home on Saturday, in consequence of a quarrel she had with his first wife.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—Mr. J. Gilder, residing at the 6th Lane, Khetwady, has reported to the police, that his mother, Mary Gilder, aged forty-five years, who has been of unsound mind for some time, has been missing since the 30th ultimo.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting):—

March	Turkish Patrol. ... Michaelis.
Overture	Tantalusqualen. Morelli.
Valse	Patineurs ... Waldteufel.
Selection	Patti-nee ... Sullivan.
Polonaise	Masken ... Faust.
Galop	Cleopatra ... D. Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM LIBRARY.—The eighth annual general meeting of the members of the above library was held yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam School, opposite Victoria Terminus, Mr. Fateh Alli Shaik Ahmed presiding. From the report read before the meeting, it appears that there was an increase of 65 members during the year under report. The library, since its establishment had been working at a loss of about Rs. 150 annually, while the last year showed a gain of Rs 64. The report was adopted and resolutions were carried appointing a new managing committee, auditors, and stock commissioners. After recording a vote of thanks to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore for contributing Rs. 50 towards the fund of the library, the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BURGLARY AT MOMBADEVI ROAD.—Goolabchund Iswardas, residing at Mombadevi Road, and having his shop on the ground-floor of the house, in which he resided, has reported to the police that, on Saturday evening, he closed the shop and went to sleep outside on and awaking the following morning, he found the front door of his shop opened, and on entry discovered the back door in a similar state. On examining the room, complainant found a cupboard, containing a small iron safe open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,140, stolen from the safe, which was also open. He then searched for the keys, which he had kept under the pillow and missing them the surmised that the shopdoors, cupboard and safe must have been opened by the thief by means of these keys, which belief was confirmed when he discovered them in an emply kerosine oil tin lying in the compound of the shop. The complainant suspects a man, about whom inquiries are being made.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of June, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 29,951, the number of new admissions 791, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	54	11	28	93
Vanias	100	24	33	157
Brahmins	93	20	15	128
Lohanas	27	11	3	41
Other castes	258	25	89	372
Total	532	91	168	791

The average daily attendance was 99. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary: Previously acknowledged, Rs. 8,250; from Mr. Morarji Gokaldas, Rs. 201; from Mr. Lalji Jivraj, Rs. 25—total, Rs. 8,476.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.—Sixteen entries have been received for this year's competition. Of the fourteen schools entered last year three have not sent in teams this year. The number of entries this year has been swelled by five new aspirants for championship honours, viz., the Byramjee Jijibhoy Parsee Charitable Institute, the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, the Antonio da Silva School, the Anjuman-i-Islam School, and the Indo-British Institution which has joined the Association this year. The following is the result of the draw:—1. Cathedral High School vs. Byramjee Jijibhoy P. C. Institute; 2. Indo-British Institution vs. St. Mary's Institution; 3. Scottish High School vs. J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage; 4. John Connon High School vs. Proprietary High School; 5. Anjuman-i-Islam School vs. Elphinstone High School; 6. St. Xavier's High School vs. Fort High School; 7. St. Peter's Boys' School vs. Sir J. J. P. B. Institution; and 8. New High School vs. Antonio da Silva School. The first round will have to be played off before the 11th August. A meeting of the representatives of the schools concerned will be held on Thursday next, at 5-45 p.m., in the Cathedral High School, in order to fix the dates on which these ties can be played off.

TRIAL TRIP OF A BOMBAY STEAMER.—The steamer Sultan, a large Indian trading vessel, which has been undergoing extensive alterations at the shipyard of Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co., Ld., Hebburn, to qualify her for the highest class in accordance with the Board of Trade and Lloyd's requirements, went on her trial trip, yesterday, on the measured mile off the coast at the mouth of the Tyne. She was built some years ago, and after gaining an honourable reputation for her clipper built qualities and general good behaviour in all weathers, she was purchased by the eminent Indian firm of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., Bombay, the head of the firm occupying a distinguished position as one of the members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. She is a beautifully modelled ship of 1,775 tons net register, and now that she has been equipped with all modern improvements by Messrs. Stephenson and Co., she will undoubtedly prove a great acquisition to the Indian mercantile marine. Her machinery has been altered to the latest style of marine engineering, namely, the high-pressure compound system, and the vessel has been fitted with two large double-ended boilers, capable of a working pressure of 120lbs. per square inch. Her engines are of 1,600 horse-power, and they gave the utmost satisfaction on the trial yesterday, the speed of the vessel being at the rate of twelve knots an hour. In addition to the new machinery the ship has been excellently arranged for the pilgrim-carrying trade, for which she is intended. She has accommodation for 1,140 pilgrims, who feed themselves whilst on the voyage. The whole of the alterations have been carried out on excellent lines, reflecting the utmost credit on Messrs. Stephenson, whose admirable workmanship met with the warmest approval of the representatives of the owners yesterday. Captain Collin is in command of the vessel, which sails to-day for her destination. Among those present at the trial trip were the following:—Mr. Hoosein, nephew of the owners; Mr. W. H. J. Galbraith, of the firm of Messrs. Frith, Sands and Co., London, agents of the owners; Mr. P. Jackson, naval architect, Glasgow, superintendent engineer for the owners; Mr. R. Stephenson (jun.); Mr. J. M. Campbell, shipyard manager; and Messrs. W. Stafford and W. Crow, representatives of the Engineering Department of the well-known Hebburn Works.

PRESENTATION TO THE MANAGER OF THE BOMBAY CITY MILL.—A gathering of the heads of the several departments of this mill was held on the mill premises, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Rushworth with an address and a silver vase on his retirement from the management. Those present included a number of European guests. Mr. J. Rowley, manager, Jacob Sassoon Mills, presided. Mr. Meherwanji, chief clerk, read the address, in which the several good qualities of head and heart of the retiring manager were feelingly referred to. The staff were deeply grateful for the kindness and sympathy they had always experienced at Mr. Rushworth's hands, and wished him a prosperous career. The address and a silver vase of beautiful workmanship were then presented by Mr. Jamshedji, engineer. Mr. V. A. Talcherkar, speaking on behalf of the spinning department, dwelt on the good understanding that had always subsisted between Mr. Rushworth and the employes notwithstanding the strict discipline exacted by him. The tact, sympathy, and appreciation of intelligent work, had greatly endeared Mr. Rushworth to the workmen. If such mutual good feelings prevailed in every mill, the public, said the speaker, would hear less of legislative interference on behalf of mill-hands. Mr. Wood then addressed the meeting. Mr. Rushworth who on rising seemed visibly affected, replied briefly and in appropriate terms. He would, he said, always remain their best friend. On taking his seat a garland of flowers was placed round Mr. Rushworth's neck. An excellent photograph was taken of the working staff of the mill with Mr. Rushworth and his successor, Mr. W. Bradbury, in the group. After partaking of refreshments the company dispersed at about 7 o'clock.

A MERCENARY LOVER AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Fleming prosecuted Hurry Mackoond and Sittaram Vishnoo, both Hindus, the former on a charge of committing theft of five currency notes, for Rs. 10 each, and one gold nose-ring, set with twelve large pearls, one diamond and one ruby, of the value of Rs. 1,800, in all property, valued at Rs. 1,850, belonging to a woman, named Yessoo, residing at Girgaum Road, and the latter accused on a charge of receiving, retaining, and concealing a portion of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Shamrao Rele appeared for the complainant. The facts of the case as stated before the court were that the complainant had a very valuable nose-ring, which she kept in a box with Rs. 60 in currency notes. The articles were seen safe in the box on Thursday, the 21st ultimo. On the following Monday, she went to her sister's house leaving the daughter at home and returned on Tuesday. On Thursday last complainant opened the box and missed the articles. The first accused, who was in the habit of visiting complainant's daughter and who went to the house during the absence of her mother at her sister's house, was suspected and was at once taken into custody by the police. After his arrest, the police recovered the whole of the property from different jewellers and from the house of a woman, named Luxmee. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that while staying with complainant's daughter on Monday night, the accused removed the keys from under the pillow and having opened the box, abstracted the articles in question. He then broke the ring; concealed five large pearls, through the second accused, in the house of a woman, named Luxmee, and sold the other pearls and precious stones to different jewellers at trivial prices. Out of the money realised by the sale, he purchased new clothes, umbrellas, and a gold ring for complainant's daughter. The first accused, in defence, stated that when he visited complainant's house, his mistress who was then involved in debt, gave him the pearls, asking him to keep some for his own use and to sell the rest to pay off the creditors. The accused stated that he received the pearls from the first accused not knowing that they were stolen. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was the joint debt of complainant and her daughter, and if the latter had given the rings to the accused to pay off the creditors, she would not have concealed that fact from her mother. His Worship disbelieved the statements of both the accused and sentenced them to undergo six and two months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN and the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S ESTATE.

LADY JANBAI AND OTHERS VS. SALEH MAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND ANOTHER.

THEIR LORDSHIPS delivered judgment upon an application made on behalf of the respondents, Saleh Mahomed Jafferbhoy and another, that the grant of probate to Lady Janbai should be stopped until the disposal of the application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The application was opposed on behalf of Lady Janbai. Mr. Scott (for Mr. Anderson), instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for Lady Janbai; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for Saleh Mahomed Jafferbhoy.

Mr. Justice Farran, in giving the decision of the court, said this was an application by the proposed appellants to the Privy Council to stay execution of the Appeal Court's order in the matter. Lady Janbai objected to the application on the ground that it was premature. The matter stood over in order to ascertain the practice of the court in such cases. Enquiries made in the Registrar's office showed that in two cases orders had been made staying execution of the Appeal Court's decree for appeal actually admitted. The two cases did not make a practice. The decision must turn on the wording of Section 608 of the Code. His Lordship thought that the court admitting the appeal meant the court whose decree was complained of. If the court admitting the appeal was asked, it might make the order staying execution. Accordingly their Lordships thought that the application was not premature. They would determine whether the stay should be granted or not when they disposed of the application to grant certificate for leave to go before the Privy Council. In the meantime, the probate was to continue to lie in the Registrar's office. Costs to be costs in the application.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL F. W. M. SPRING, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, has been transferred to the Pension list, on an Indian pension of £600 per annum, and extra annuity of £300. Colonel Spring's service was mostly passed in the Bombay Ordnance Department.

ALTHOUGH the Karachi-Mooltan route for troops has been closed for the present year, we believe it is not the intention of Government to abandon it altogether, and that single time-expired short-service men and invalids of the Mooltan Garrison will be carried *via* Karachi, instead of *via* Jhansi, but individual officers and their families will move by the latter route. The route to be followed in the case of the movement of corps will be communicated as each occasion arises. Details moving from Mooltan *via* Karachi, and *vice versa* will carry cooked rations for the through journey, so that intermediate rest camps will not be required.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. M. RAWLINS, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has been transferred to the Pension list, on an Indian pension of £600 per annum with an extra annuity of £310.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES.

Saturday, July 7, at 1-45 p.m. XI. vs. XXII at Bombay.—(continuation.)
Friday, July 13, and Saturday, July 14—Civil vs. Military at Poona.
Saturday, July 21, at 1-45 p.m.—XI. vs. Colaba Garrison, at Bombay.
Saturday, July 28;
Friday, Aug. 3, and Saturday Aug. 4, at 11 a.m.—XI. vs. Captain Ashby's team, at Bombay.
Saturday, Aug. 11, at 1-45 p.m.—XI. vs. Islam C. C. at Bombay.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, and Wednesday, Aug. 15,—XI vs. Mhow, at Bombay.
Thursday, Aug. 16, at 11 a.m.—XI. vs. Y. M. C. A., at Bombay.
Saturday, Aug. 18—
Tuesday, Aug. 21, and Wednesday Aug. 22—XI vs Poona, at Bombay.
Friday, Aug. 24 and Saturday, Aug. 25—Presidency vs Parsees, at Bombay.
Saturday, Sept. 1, at 1-45 p.m.—Presidency vs Marine Battalion, at Bombay.
Monday, Sept. 3, at 11 a.m.—Presidency vs Byculla Club, at Bombay.
Saturday, Sept. 8, at 1-30 p.m.—Presidency vs Hindus, at at Bombay.
Saturday, Sept. 15, at 1-45 p.m.—Presidency vs Islam C. C. Bombay.
Friday, Sept. 21 and Saturday, Sept. 22, at 1-45 p.m.—Presidency vs Poona at Poona.
Monday, Sept 24—Presidency vs Ganeshkhind, at Poona.
Wednesday, Sept. 26, Thursday, Sept. 27, and Friday, Sept. 28, at 1-45 p.m.—Presidency vs Parsees at Poona.
Saturday, Sept. 29, at 1-30 p.m.—Presidency vs Hindus, at Bombay.
Monday, Oct. 8, Tuesday Oct. 9, and Wednesday, Oct. 10, at 1-30 p.m—Presidency vs Calcutta at Bombay.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and a special jury:—

THE FANASWADY MURDER CASE.

Succoo, a woman of ill-fame, residing in Fanaswady, was charged with having, during the month of April, committed murder in causing the death of a girl, named Dhondee, by ill-treatment; and with voluntarily causing her grievous hurt by branding her with a heated iron. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Ghamat for the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:

Principal Hathornthwaite, foreman.

Mr. H. R. reaves.	Mr. J. Latimer.
Mr. Phiroz C. Se na.	Mr. W. L. Shilstone.
Mr. Pranlal Ka das.	Mr. W. Carter.
Mr. A. L. Wright.	Mr. G. H. Townsend.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner Succoo was charged with having murdered Dhondee, a girl, and with having caused her grievous hurt. The facts were short, and would not occupy the attention of the court for any length of time. It appeared that, on the 28th May last, the deceased was taken by the prisoner to the verandah of the Gocouldas Hospital, and the accused was leaving the place when she was stopped in the compound by a muccadum. The girl was then examined and found to be suffering from several sloughing wounds on her thighs. She died in hospital, on the 3rd ultimo, from blood-poisoning, arising from the bad state of the wounds. Before her death, the girl's deposition was taken before a magistrate, and in her statement, which would be corroborated by the evidence of several witnesses, she said that about two months previously she had been living in the prisoner's house. The prisoner kept a house of ill-fame in Fanaswady, and the girl Dhondee resided there under her protection. She was badly treated by the prisoner, who in consequence of her refusal to obey her orders, branded her on the inside of the right thigh with a heated iron. On the following day, the deceased informed some of the other occupants of the house of what had been done to her showing them her wounds. A few days later, she was taken by the prisoner to her grandmother's house at Malwan. Apparently, the grandmother refused to receive Dhondee, who was brought back to Bombay. Dhondee did not improve, and after some days was taken by the prisoner to the hospital as above stated. Supposing it was established, said the Advocate-General, that the accused was the person who branded the girl, and that she afterwards died from the injuries she received, it would be for the jury to consider of what offence the prisoner was guilty. Under the Penal Code, a person causing injury to another person, which resulted in death, was liable for the death of such person. If, however, the jury did not think a case of culpable homicide had been established, they would have no difficulty in finding the prisoner guilty of having caused grievous hurt.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. The medical evidence showed that the girl, on her admission into hospital, was in a very weak and emaciated state, had a large ulcer on the inside of the right thigh, and several other sores on the lower part of her body, all of which were very foul, full of maggots, and discharging matter. The girl died on the 3rd ultimo, her death being due to exhaustion and diarrhœa. The wounds had not been attended to before the girl's admission into hospital, and could have been caused by the iron "tawatha" before the court. The girl before her death had reported that the prisoner branded her, because she did not obey her order in respect to a certain man. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, said the deceased had a large sloughing wound on her thigh, extending from the groin to nearly the knee. While a simple burn, in the witness' opinion, might not cause death, the iron before the court might cause a burn, which, if not properly looked to, might result into death. Several neighbours of the prisoner deposed to the effect that they had frequently heard sounds of the deceased being beaten in prisoner's room, and that the girl had shown them the burns, which, at first, was about the size of the palm of a hand. The iron was found by the police in the prisoner's room.

His Lordship, at the close of the case for the prosecution, remarked to the Advocate-General that he must direct the jury that there was nothing to support the charge of murder; and that the only question was whether the prisoner was guilty of causing grievous hurt.

Mr. Lang, in summing up the case for the prosecution, said that the evidence of the neighbours was consistent with the fact that the prisoner had branded the deceased which was supported by the girl's statement and by the medical evidence. The learned counsel submitted that the prisoner had been proved to have caused the deceased grievous hurt.

Mr. Ghamat, on behalf of the prisoner, argued that the prosecution simply proved that the girl had been assaulted about three months ago, but did not show that the prisoner had branded her.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, told the jury to acquit the prisoner of murder. His Lordship reviewed the evidence bearing upon the point that the deceased had been branded by the prisoner, remarking that the only reason given for not believing such evidence was that the girl, when she was branded, had called out "marro, marro," and not "burnt, burnt."

The jury, without retiring from the box, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of causing greivous hurt by means of a heated iron.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said:—Prisoner at the bar, cases of girls and young women being branded with hot irons are not of infrequent occurrence in this country, but I do not recollect ever seeing a case that was so bad as the present one. You not only branded this poor girl, but allowed her to remain without any care for a space of about a month at least, the result of which was that the wounds became corrupt, and she eventually died in consequence of your acts. The public of your class must be taught that girls are not to be branded with hot irons, because they refuse to do the behests of keepers of brothels. The sentence of the court is that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning.

CRICKET.

P. & O. A. C. CLUB VS. BYCULLA C. CLUB.

A MATCH was played, on Saturday, on the Esplanade ground, between the above teams, and resulted in a victory for the former by an innings and 8 runs. Kelly and Bowack both bowled well, the work of the former being exceptionally good scores:—

BYCULLA C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Clark, b Kelly	1	c Corke, b Bowack	11
Gray, b Bowack	0	b Kelly	7
Morrison, b Kelly	0	not out	0
Lyons, b Kelly	0	c O'Neil, b Bowack	10
Walshe, b Kelly	3	run out	9
Lafrsone, b Bowack	0	c S Lafrenais, b Kelly	3
Martin, c S Lafrenais, b Kelly	4	c O'Neil, b Kelly	3
Murray, b Bowack	0	b Bowack	2
Royal, c O'Neil, b Kelly	3	c Cope, b Bowack	6
Dearkin, c S Lafrenais, b Bowack	0	c Strelly, b Kelly	7
Hemmingway, not out	2	c Bowack, b Kelly	1
Extras	12	Extras	6
Total	25	Total	73

P. AND O. A. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.	
Ambosta, c Royal, b Dearkin	14
Judd, c and Dearkin	0
Kelly, b Martin	6
C Lafrenais, b Martin	0
Bowack, c Royal, b Walshe	27
Corke, b Dearkin	12
Strelly, b Walshe	19
S Lafrenais, c Dearkin, b Martin	9
Cope, c Clark, b Walshe	2
O'Neil not out	6
Willard, run out	0
Extras	11
Total	106

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL VS. PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL.

A CRICKET match was played, on Saturday last, between an eleven of the Cathedral High School Cricket Club and that of the Proprietary High School Cricket Club. The Cathedral team having won the toss, selected to bat and scored 37, Robert making 16 in very good style. The Proprietarians scored 99, Divecha and Driver making 38 and 25, respectively. For the Cathedral team, Robert and Otto bowled successfully, and for the Proprietary team Mody and Panthakey.

SIR J. J. P. B. I. C. C. VS. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

THE above match came off, on Sunday, on the Esplanade, and resulted in a draw. The showers in the morning did not much affect the ground, which was in good condition. The Sir J. J. men, winning the toss, went in, and knocked up 121 for 8 wickets only. Messrs. R. Pagdivala, J. Bhaim

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

No later market advices are to hand by wire through Reuter than those chronicled in our report of Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	491,555
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	303,851
Other Deposits	"	"	57,817
Government Securities	Dec.	"	290,569
Other Authorized "	Unchanged		
Loans	Inc.	Rs.	4,254,397
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	Dec.	"	47,352
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	214,302
Cash.....	Dec.	"	4,532,542

Notwithstanding the large decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of some 45¼ lakhs, at 174 lakhs, during the past week, as shown by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, the Money Market has remained easy, and the demand for accommodation for the ordinary purposes of trade, both with the Bank and in the open market, has been to about the same extent as in the week preceding, the Return under notice disclosing no change worth mentioning either in Private Deposits or in Bills Discounted. The large increase of 42¼ lakhs in Loans, however, concurrent with the monthly Government Paper settlement, by itself almost amounts for the diminution in the Balance; the only other item in the Return showing any material alteration since the previous week being Government Deposits, which had fallen off at the Bank's head office, but increased at the branches, the net result being a decrease of about two lakhs.

COTTON has been steady here again to-day at previous prices; and although there has been next to no enquiry for the staple for export, shippers' purchases having been confined to 400 Broach, at Rs. 207-9, a considerable business has been done by the Mills, which have bought 2,150 bales, consisting of 400 Wadwan, at Rs. 188-9; 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 181; 250 Nugger, at Rs. 176; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 165-7; 150 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 175; Bhownugger, at Rs. 186; Jalgaum, at Rs. 171; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 199; 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 152-5; Karanja, at Rs. 182; and Julna, at Rs. 183; and 50 Indore, at Rs. 180 per candy.

The opening official telegraphic weather and crop reports of the season, to hand to-day, advise a fall of rain over the whole of the Cotton-growing districts, ranging from 77 cents at Sholapore where the absence of a sufficient fall was causing anxiety, to 17¼ inches at Broach where Cotton sowing was completed, and a break in the weather was needed. Throughout the Bengal and Oomerawattee circles generally, sufficient rain had fallen for the present, and Cotton sowing was making good progress in all districts of both circles, sowing having also begun in the Wadwan district of the Dhollera circle, but at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, rain was much needed, and field operations were interrupted in its absence.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	2,812	bales.
Wheat.....	16,874	cwts.
Linseed	7,856	"
Rapeseed	10,857	"
Poppyseed	769	"
Groundnuts	6,445	"
Castorseed	1,936	"

FREIGHTS remain dull, especially for immediate shipment, and no further business worth mentioning has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 0 31-32d. for ready Bank Demand, and the same for forward Telegraphic, at which a fair amount was taken early; but with no Mercantile Bills offering, and the bullion dealers coming into the market as buyers of Exchange, rates receded 1-32d. Later on, sellers of Gold coming out, rates steadied a little again, after 1s. 1 1-32d. had been quoted for three months' sight Bills; and, at Calcutta, rates seem to be steady at 1-32d. higher than those ruling here, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 0 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 0 31-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s 1 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	1'37½.	"

the quotation for Bank remittance being for forward as well as ready.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and unsettled, and 4 per Cents after opening at 103¼ for Money, and 103 5-16 for Account, declined to 103 5-16 and 103 3-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which they left off; the 1842-3 Loan having been quoted at 102½, and 3½ per Cents at 102.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in Cotton Mills and Press Scrip to-day, and we note an advance in the former of Rs. 50 in Star of India; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, Bombay United, and Indian Manufacturing; and of Rs. 5 each in Central India, Jamshed, Luckmidas, and Swadeshi; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 3 in Leopold; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon, at our revised quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the others. Port Canning are Rs. 2½ higher. Kemp and Co. have declined Rs. 2 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	101¼
3 per cent. Rentes.....	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 5-16
Bar Silver	28½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, JUNE 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 30.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Polluce, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Japan left for Bombay this morning.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 30, compared with the Statement of June 23, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	June 23. Rs.	June 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	50,63,988	45,77,413
Do. do. at Branches ...	43,74,893	46,78,711
Other Deposits	3,11,24,694	3,11,86,501
Post Bills	6,069	5,722
Cash Credits, undrawn	34,25,556	33,63,061
Rs. ..	5,83,47,137	5,80,54,409
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	90,99,712	88,09,143
Cash Credits on do. do.	67,98,190	69,06,845
Loans do. do.	1,19,25,047	1,21,79,944
Current Accounts overdrawn ...		
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	75,57,907	75,10,555
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,80,351		
Applied in reduction ... " 2,85,000		
	3,95,351	3,95,351
Stamps &c.	21,954	21,944
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks...	6,24,847	8,39,149
Cash and Currency Notes	2,19,94,119	1,73,91,577
Rs. ..	5,83,47,713	5,80,54,409

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATELL—July 2, at his residence, Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, Bombay, Sirabjee Framjee Patell, aged 69 years. Funeral at 3 o'clock this day (Tuesday) afternoon.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKES—JARVIS—June 7, at St Luke's, Nightingale-lane, S W, by the Rev Canon Erskine Clarke, M A, Vicar of Battersea, assisted by the Rev W Bellars, M A, Vicar of Margate, and the Rev G R J Wallace, B A, the Rev Gerald Rendle Brookes, M A Cantab, eldest son of Clifford J Brookes, J P, of Glenbrook, Nightingale-lane, and Calcutta, to Edith Harriette, fourth daughter of John S Jarvis, of Devon House, Clapham Common, S W.

COX—ROSS—June 8, at The Hall, Upper Clapton, William Henry, second son of Joseph Cox, of Dunsmure-road, Stamford Hill, to Maud, third daughter of the late Sir Lisle Ross, of Higabury, and niece of the late Gen. Sergeant, 31st Madras Infantry.

CUMBERLAND—GRANT—June 9, at St Michael's, Chester-square, Lieut-Col George Bentinck Macleod Cumberland, late 2nd Highlanders, to Laura, widow of the late Sir Francis Grant of Mayenuik.

DICKEN—BYRON—June 8, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, Capt Charles Gauntlett Dicken, R N, son of the late Rev Allersey Dicken, D D, Rector of Norton, Suffolk, to Ada Mary, only daughter of Major-Gen Byron, of 12, Prince of Wales-terrace, Kensington Palace, and Manor House, Fishbourne.

DUNSTERVILL—VALLINGS—June 7, at the Oratory, Brompton, Waite Frerichs, youngest son of the late Col James B Dunsterville, C.S.I, of H M Bombay S C, to Gwynedd Maud, youngest daughter of the late Henry Vallings.

GOODMAN—MARRIOTT—June 5, at All Saints', Kensington Park, W, Roger Neville Goodman, M D, of Elmside, Kingston-on-Thames, to Louie Harve, second daughter of the late Hunt Marriott, Esq, of Calcutta, Bengal Presidency.

DEATHS

MAUNSELL—June 11, at 25, Castletown-road, West Kensington, Col Henry Daniel Maunsell, late Bengal Staff Corps aged 70.

RAYMOND—May 22, at San Francisco, Thomas Warner, youngest son of the late Capt Raymond, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 56.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FIDDIAN—June 27, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr J P Fiddian, I C S, of a son.

WEBB—June 22, at Murree, the wife of A E Webb, Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

KINMOND—June 25, at his residence, 4, Strand, Calcutta, after a painful illness, W O Kinmond, Managing Proprietor of Kinmond and Co, Ld, aged 40 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1894.

THE present action of Japan in the Korea which the eminent Chinese statesman, Le Hung Chang, considers a violation of the law of nations and of treaties, had its counterpart and, in a sense, its origin, three centuries ago. At that time the ruler of Japan was "the greatest soldier if not the greatest man" that country had produced—Hideyoshi, who had risen by the force of his own genius and energy from the humble position of a vendor of calabashes, to be the greatest power in the country. He ruled with absolute sway as Shogun (or Tycoon), owning a merely nominal subunission to the Mikado. He had been accustomed to direct armies of over two hundred thousand disciplined, well-armed men, and he was the first in Japan who used artillery in battle. Before he had attained the first rank he one day thus addressed his predecessor: "When the present wars are concluded, and I have brought the whole land into subjection to us, I will go over and take the island of Kyushu; if you will grant me the revenues of that island for one year, I will prepare ships of war and purchase provisions and go over and take Korea. That country I shall ask you to bestow on me as a reward for my services, and to enable me to make further conquests; for with Korean troops, aided by your illustrious influence, I intend to bring the whole of China under my sway. When that is effected China, Korea, and Japan will be one. I shall do it all as easily as a man rolls up a piece of matting and carries it under his arm." The Prince to whom these proposals were addressed being assassinated by one of his Generals, to avenge a personal affront, the Japanese Napoleon made himself soon master of the whole of Japan, and it only remained to carry out his project of conquering Korea and China. His predecessor had favoured the Christians, then a large proportion of the Japanese population, and many princes and generals belonged to that faith, which Hideyoshi also was inclined to favour, until he heard of the thoughtless remark of a Portuguese ship captain, "My master sends first missionaries to foreign countries, and when they have converted a number of the inhabitants he sends troops, who with the help of the converts find the work of conquest easy." The Japanese ruler forthwith issued an order prohibiting under pain of death the landing of any more missionaries, and sent six Franciscans and three Jesuits to Nagasaki to be burned alive as earnest of his resolution. He also decided to send the chief Christian general and a large number of Christian soldiers on that distant expedition to Korea, with another army of non-Christians under a Buddhist general to co-operate with them.

Korea had until then been far more civilized, more advanced in the arts, and more materially prosperous than Japan. But while the Japanese had great experience in war on a large scale, for two hundred years the Koreans had suffered from the cancer of a long peace. Hideyoshi made it a ground of complaint that no Korean embassy had been sent to him. As a result of his remonstrances an embassy was sent which he treated with the greatest disrespect, and at first refused to give any reply to the friendly message of the King of Korea. Finally, when pressed, he couched in such menacing terms that it was evident he contemplated war. The Koreans took alarm and collected troops; but they knew nothing of fire-arms, with which the Japanese were familiar, and they had no generals accustomed to war. Soon two armies numbering together 130,000 men were landed in the Korea—one in which the Christian element was predominant, and in the other the Buddhistic. The two armies were separated, as was, perhaps, intended, not only by religious sentiment but by the rivalry of the two generals. They made their way by different routes across the Korea, the terrified King retiring with his troops to the province conterminous with China, and prayed for aid from that Power. Five thousand Chinese troops were tardily sent to the unhappy King, whose country was being laid waste and whose towns were burnt. The Korean fleet, however, obtained a useful success over the hastily-equipped Japanese squadron, and the King taking heart advanced with the Chinese contingent against the invaders. Though defeated the allies gained time; and the Chinese learned by the experience that a large army must be sent to the assistance of their ally if China itself were not to be invaded in its turn. A Chinese army of 40,000 men entered the Korea and with the native forces compelled the Japanese Christian army to a precipitate retreat. The Chinese army then turned on the other Japanese army, and compelled that also to retreat. Both sides had had enough of it; the Chinese dreaded the Japanese two-handed swords, and the Japanese troops had been compelled to make disastrous retreats to avoid destruction. A Japanese envoy was sent to Pekin to arrange an accommodation. The conditions were that the Emperor of China should invest Hideyoshi with the sovereignty of Japan, and that the Japanese troops should retire from the Korea, and never set foot on it again. The Chinese Government sent an embassy to Japan carrying the robe and the golden seal for the investiture. A Buddhist priest had to read the Chinese rescript. As it was justly feared that the *de facto* sovereign might resent being invested with a power he already possessed, the good man was requested to substitute other words less likely to be resented. But the priest read out the words as they stood, and the Japanese usurper learned to his stupefaction that the Emperor of China proposed to recognise him not as Emperor but as "King" of Japan! He snatched the rescript from the hands of the priest, and tore it into shreds. He did the same with the Royal robe of honour, and told the Chinese envoys to begone, and tell their Emperor that he would send troops to slaughter his people like cattle. The terrible soldier was as good as his word. Reinforcing the army in the Korea with 130,000 fresh troops the war recommenced with extraordinary fury. In one of the battles fought in 1598 no less than 38,700 Chinese and Korean heads remained as trophies in the hands of the Japanese. The ears nose were cut off, and pickled in tubs, and were sent to the distant Hideyoshi, who caused them to be deposited in the grounds of a temple, where the Ear Mound is visible to the present day. Nevertheless, Chinese and Korean tenacity rendered victories achieved by discipline and generalship unavailing in a country so distant from the Japanese base. A few months later, Hideyoshi, finding his strength failing, opened his eyes for the last time, and said: "Let not the spirits of the hundred thousand troops in Korea become disembodied in a foreign land!" His successor, Ieyasu—the founder of the dynasty of Tycoons, which came to an end only the other day, when the Mikado came forth from his retirement—withdrew the troops from the Korea.

The treaty of peace provided that China and Japan should both withdraw their troops and that Japan would never send troops into Korea again. This provision has served for some three centuries as the basis of international law in that part of the world. Now domestic rebellion complicated by outrages on Japanese residents has brought Japanese troops into the country, and the Chinese are once again proceeding to do the same ostensibly to protect the neutrality of her neighbour's territory. Dr. David Murray, from whose work on "Japan," contributed to the Story of the Nations Series, and just published by Fisher Urwin, we have gleaned these interesting details of the origin and sources of the shadowy claims of the Japanese to political influence in Korea, states that the only beneficial results to Japan of these costly and bloody campaigns was the introduction of skilled Korean workmen into different provinces of that Empire. In the year when the thirty-seven thousand pairs of pickled ears were brought from the seat of war, the Prince of Satsuma brought back with him seventeen families of Korean potters who settled in his province and introduced the beautiful and world-famed faience, known as Satsuma ware. The descendants of these Korean families still exist, and preserve many traits of their old nationality. Every reader of books or newspaper will learn with interest and surprise that in the Korea works were printed on movable type at least a hundred and twenty-five years before the first pages were printed from type in Europe Books were certainly printed in that remote land in 1327, and probably long before. The Japanese, more than two hundred years later, received their first instruction in printing from their Korean neighbours. Ieyasi to whom we have referred as the great founder of the Shogun—or Tycoon—dynasty, who put an end to the frightful carnage of the war which desolated China while Queen Elizabeth was still on the throne of England, amused his learned leisure when he ostensibly resigned his power into the hands of his son, by experimenting with Korean types in the production of *editions de luxe*. Korea never recovered from the devastation and ruin wrought by the invasion: "Her cities had been destroyed, her industries blotted out, and her fertile fields made desolate. Once she had been the fruitful tree from which Japan was glad to gather her arts and civilization, but now she was only a branchless trunk which the fires of war had charred and left standing." After three centuries Japanese troops are once again lording it in Seoul and a Chinese Minister complains that Japan is violating the law of nations and of treaties by her proceeding in the Korea.

INDIA occupied considerable attention at home the week the mail left. Sir Auckland Colvin, perhaps rather late in the day, gave his views to an interviewer on the subject of the tree-smearing. As might be expected, being only an ex-Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Auckland expresses himself with a diffidence that your globe-trotting M.P. would heartily despise. Sir Auckland thinks that a man who speaks confidently upon any question of what is passing below the surface in India, speaks to a certain extent rashly. Hear that ye Caines, and Schwanns, and Seymour Keays! Pressed by the interviewer, Sir Auckland explained the *modus operandi* of some agitations in India, and of the recent scare said: "The thing is a—well, an advertisement; that's the only word for it. The tree-smearers, whatever may be their exact purpose, desire to get the largest possible circulation for their advertisement, and they have certainly adopted the best means of doing so. The whole thing is a sort of religious 'Beecham's Pills' business, I should imagine." The rest of the conversation related to the "religious question"—the differences between Mahomedans and Hindus, and to the subject of the enormous military expenditure of India about which Sir Auckland had something interesting to say, though not of much novelty to people living in India. As a contrast to the modesty of a man who really does know something about India, we may mention the cocksure tone adopted by one or two honourable gentlemen of the House of Commons in the discussion raised, by Mr. Jeffreys, with reference to the health of our troops. The figures quoted by Mr. Jeffreys certainly seem to justify his contention that contagious disease in one of the most aggravated forms is increasing among the British soldiery at a "most formidable and terrible" rate, not only in England, but in India, and the West Indies. Some of the facts brought forward by Mr. Jeffreys were extremely painful, such for instance, as the case of a detachment from India, half of whom were down with the disease. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, though he is not, as he wishes us to know, a fanatic, had to make out the best case he could for the opponents of the Acts, though he admitted the gravity of the evil so far as India is concerned. He further explained that the authorities in India are considering at the present moment "a certain other way of dealing with the question," but did not explain what that certain other way is, and Sir George Chesney was constrained to point out that there is no middle course between abolishing opportunities for vice or reimposing the restrictions. The mere mention of restrictions makes some people frantic, and, of course, Mr. J. H Wilson was not going to allow Sir G. Chesney's view to pass without challenge. Ignoring a state of things that even Mr. Campbell-Bannerman admits to be "alarming and deplorable," Mr. Wilson declared that restriction has always and everywhere been a failure. Mr. W. S. Caine seemed inclined to "go one better" than Mr. Wilson, but it was hardly in the best of taste to preach at people who may be just as sincere from their point of view as the Member for East Bradford is from his. A "healthier moral tone" among the officers of the army in India would, Mr. Caine is pleased to say, do much to lessen the evil. The officers of the army in India might reply that a little less pharasaism among the members of the House of Commons would lessen another evil.

THE letter of our London correspondent in our issue of yesterday will have prepared our readers for the announcement now telegraphed by Reuter—that Lord Russell of Killowen, better known as Sir Charles Russell, succeeds Lord Coleridge as Lord Chief Justice of England. *Quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime, il faut aimer ce qu'on a.* Since Lord Russell cannot be Lord Chancellor, owing to the fact that Roman Catholics are excluded from that high office by reason of their faith, he obtains a position scarcely less exalted, as the reward of exceptional talents and a distinguished career. Sir John Rigby, who succeeded Lord Russell as Attorney-General on the latter's becoming a Lord of Appeal, will now probably be elected to that dignified office. Lord Rosebery is fortunate in having been enabled in the space of a few weeks to reward his law officers with positions which are the

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Lord (formerly Sir Charles) Russell, of Killowen, replaces Lord Coleridge as Lord Chief Justice.

ANOTHER ANARCHIST MURDER.

Signor Bandi, the editor of a newspaper at Leghorn, has been stabbed to death by an Anarchist, who afterwards escaped.

JAPAN AND THE COREA.

The *Times'* Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that Japan has summoned the King of Corea to relinquish Chinese Suzerainty, and declare the autonomy of his country, and also accept Japanese protection and dismiss the Chinese Resident.

THE LATE PRESIDENT CARNOT'S FUNERAL.

PARIS, JULY 1.

The remains of President Carnot were interred in the Pantheon to-day. An imposing procession was formed from the Elysée to Notre Dame.

The streets were draped in black and thronged from daylight with a dense mass of people.

M. Dupuy and M. Lacour delivered orations at the tomb.

GRACIOUS ACT OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, JULY 1.

The Emperor William on the occasion of M. Carnot's funeral granted a pardon to the two French officers who were arrested at Kiel last August for espionage and condemned to long terms of imprisonment.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JULY 2.

A strike of railway men on the lines east, west, and south of Chicago has taken place against the Pullman Cars. The strike affects two-thirds of the United States. The Government have sent troops against the strikers.

THAGI AND DACOITY DEPARTMENT RULES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

Rules for the working of the Thagi and Dacoity Department are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne confidently anticipates the receipt of the Amir's letter by to-morrow's mail, if by any chance the letter in question does not arrive the Amir's Agent will remain still another week in the station. Intimation has been received that final arrangements will be made with the Government of India, and Sir S. Pyne will have to leave Simla, on Friday morning.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

It is now practically decided that the Indian Companies' Act will be amended according to the suggestions made by Mr. Banaji of Bombay, and the Bill will shortly be added to the list of Bills to be brought before the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

LEAVE.

Mr. Duthe, Director of the Botanical Department, proceeds on privilege leave to England.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL FOR MUSKETRY.

Colonel Symons to-day resumed charge of his duties as Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

The Gohna lake rose 22 feet during the last week. The water level is now 180 feet below the top of the dam.

THE VICEREGAL DARBAR AT LAHORE.

Considerable number of troops will be massed about Lahore in November, on the occasion of the Viceregal Darbar, to make the ceremonial impressive.

A SOLDIER SENTENCED.

Private Meachew, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been found guilty of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder and sentenced by the chief court of the Punjab for shooting a tonga coachman on the Murree-Rawalpindi Road.

CRICKET AT POONA.

COLONEL HOBDAY'S ELEVEN *VS.* GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 2.

This match, which came off at Ganeshkhind, between Colonel Hobday's eleven and the home team, resulted in a draw, owing to frequent interruptions by rain. Surgeon-Major Barnes, for Colonel Hobday's eleven, played up exceedingly well. His Excellency Lord Harris played up better than on the last occasion.

The scores are as follows :—

COLONEL HOBDAY'S ELEVEN.

First Innings.

Surgeon-Captain Wyatt, c Heaton, b Colonel Harris	4
Mr Krickenback, c Hill, b Colonel Harris	0
Mr Outram, b Lord Harris	40
Mr Pottinger, c Lord Harris, b Heaton	30
Surgeon-Major Barnes, c Martin, b Colonel Harris	63
Mr Newsam, c Herron, b Sharpe	9
Colonel Hobday, c Hill, b Colonel Harris	25
Farrier-Sergeant Young, b-w, b Colonel Harris	2
Mr Vincent, not out	26
Servant Barrett, thrown out	1
Surgeon-Captain Sutton, not out	20
Extras	20
Total	241

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	W.
Sharpe	125	46	1
Colonel Harris	105	62	4
Lord Harris	80	37	1
Heaton	50	35	1
Elliot	20	12	0
Cox	25	19	0

GANESHKHIND.

First Innings.

Lord Harris, b Cates	23
Colonel Harris, c Cates, b Newsom	3
Dr Martin, c Barrett, b Sutton	30
Captain Cox, not out	27
Mr Hill, c Hobday, b Krickenbeck	22
Mr Heaton, not out	8
Extras	8
Total	113

REGIMENTAL SPORTS AT POONA.

The Leinster Regiment sports came off this evening, in honour of Dominion Day. The regiment has been raised in Canada. The sports were excellent, but were marred by rain. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and all the principal officers of the garrison were present.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 15.

ASCOT : "THE ROYAL HEATH."

In the cant jargon of turfmen certain phrases are quite associated with distinct and different race meetings. For instance, no one who has any pretensions to be civilised and accomplished would talk of the Epsom hills and the Hambledon downs, of course. If one has never been near Epsom—no nearer than 100 miles—he talks quite familiarly of Epsom Downs, and in the same way of Hambledon hills. Thus in quite a casual way young men who have not had the advantage of becoming intimately acquainted with our race-courses by personal inspection, talk "comme il faut" of the Knavesmire at York, of the Roodee at Chester, of the lawn at Goodwood, of the downs at Epsom, of the Town Moor at Doncaster, of the Pitchcroft at Worcester, of behind the Ditch and of the Rowley mile at Newmarket, of New Barns at Manchester, of the Aintree track at Liverpool, of the Carholme at Lincoln, of the new course at Oadby at Leicester, of the Mandale Bottoms at Stockton, and of the Royal Heath at Ascot. Bless your soul, it's all habit—all force of habit, as the ostler said about the free and frequent use of expletives during the grooming of "a 'oss." If the dear boys who play so familiarly with these terms have not had the opportunity of running round these various meetings—a time will come, as the tragedians declare, when they will no longer be deprived of these privileges. I am reminded of this circumstance by the case and evident knowledge with which many of my young friends refer to Ascot. They talk of Ascot, my boy, as if they were born on the spot and had passed most of their years within a stone's throw of the course. At any rate, everybody, who can, ought to go to Ascot. Given fine weather Ascot is a sight to be remembered. The rank and fashion, health and wealth, youth and beauty of England gather together on the Berkshire Heath. You see it is a royal meeting in something more than mere name. In the first place, her Majesty the Queen is the owner of the course, and unless the Court is in mourning we are treated to a semi-state procession up the course, and the meeting is graced by the presence of some members of the Royal Family. Then the stakes are really on a royal scale.

THE PRINCELY STAKES : QUEEN ANNE AT ASCOT.

There is more actual generosity in the management of the Ascot meeting than in dozens of these gate-money affairs who placard the country with mammoth bills setting forth the thousands of pounds of "added money." In nine cases out of ten this "added money" comes out of the pockets of the owners on the principal of a sweepstakes, and then the company managing the meeting not only takes the credit for liberality and enterprise, but also pockets a surplus. Many of the big prizes of to-day are monsters built up on the Frankenstein principle. At Ascot this is not so. The plums are worth fighting for, and hence the excellence of the sport. The very best horses in training are pulled out at Ascot. Will any of us who have memories for turf incidents ever forget the "greatest show on earth, sir," which was seen on this course in 1887, when the mighty Ormande, the giant Minting, and the bold Bendigo met in the Hardwicke Stakes? What an eventful Friday afternoon it was, and how the people cheered when the Duke of Westminster's wonder got home by a neck from Mr. Wyner's magnificent weight-carrier. How time flies to be sure. Poor Ormonde has been a wanderer on the face of the earth since then, but the great Minting has luckily never been expatriated. Let us hope that he never will. And both the jockeys who rode these great equine celebrities are no longer seen in the saddle. The inimitable Tom Cannon has handed over his whip and spurs to his talented son, "Morny," and Johnny Osborne has at last given way to younger, though certainly not abler, men. But to return to the value of the stakes won at Ascot. Let us look at last year's returns. The value of the stakes given during the four days of 1893 was £30,092. The Coronation Stakes was worth £3,100, the Gold Cup, £2,650 ; the Hardwicke Stakes, £2,276 ; and the Prince of Wales's Stakes, £2,025 ; while there were over seven races worth considerably more than £1,000 apiece. On the Tuesday the total stakes were £7,244, on the Wednesday, £7,671 ; on the Thursday, £8,683 ; and on the Friday, £6,494. As seven races are run on each of the four days it is very easy to ascertain the average value of the figures. Under such inviting conditions it is no wonder that the best animals in training are attracted to the royal heath. We must not forget these time-honoured phrases. To use them convinces the most sceptical that you are perfectly "au fait" with the subject. But there were not always these great prizes to be run for at Ascot. The first race ever decided on Ascot Heath took place on August 11, 1711, in the presence of Queen Anne and a court gathering. The circumstance is mentioned by Dean Swift in a letter to Stella. Some of my readers—very indulgent weekly readers—may not know that prudish Queen Anne was a sincere and constant supporter of the Turf. No doubt, she was influenced at first by her husband—Prince George of Denmark—but her Majesty contracted a genuine love for horse racing. She inaugurated several royal cups in the North of England, and she liked to see her own animals competing. She was, however, anything but lucky. There is no royal road to success on the Turf as our own Prince of Wales has long since discovered. Queen Anne was very fond of greys, and when greys come on the Turf they are usually pretty good performers. Her Majesty, however, eventually gained a victory at York, but she never knew of the success of her horse Star. A courier was despatched from York with the news, but on the same day, Friday, July 30, 1714, Queen Anne was seized with apoplexy, and, never recovering consciousness, died on the third day of her illness. Thus we need not be surprised to read of Queen Anne appearing at Ascot.

THE FIRST ASCOT MEETING.

There is no doubt that this meeting on August 11, 1711, was the first race carnival ever held at Ascot. The records and details are very incomplete. The "London Gazette" of July 12 and 14, 1711, contained the following announcement :—"These are to give Notice, That Her Majesty's Plate of 10 Guineas will be run for round the New Heat on Ascot Common, near Windsor, on Tuesday, the 7th of August next, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, being no more than six years old the Grass before, as must be certified under the Hand of the Breeder, carrying 12 stone, 3 Heats ; to be entered the last Day of July, at Mr. Hancock's at Fern Hill, near the Starting-Post.

A Plate of 50 guineas will be run for round the New Heat on Ascot Common, near Windsor, on Monday, the 6th of August next, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding that has never won the value of £40 in Money or Plate ; each Horse, Mare, or Gelding to carry 12 stone, 3 Heats, and to be entered the Wednesday before they run at the Town Hall, of New Windsor, or with the Town Clerk or his Deputy, paying Two Guineas, or at the time of Starting paying six guineas to the said Clerk or Deputy and the second horse to have the entrance money."

Thus it was clearly intended to have a race for a Plate of 50 Guineas only on the first day, the 6th of August, and another contest for 100 guineas on the 7th of that month. These races were postponed until the 11th and 13th of August—the Saturday and Monday—but for what reason we are not told. No record, so far as I know, has ever been found of the number of runners or of the winners of these mares. We do, however, know the entries, which are rather peculiar. For the 50 Guineas Plate the entries were :—The Duke of St. Alban's chestnut horse Doctor, Mr. Elwell's grey horse Have-at-all, Mr. Smith's grey gelding Teague, Mr. William Hall's bay stone-horse Dimple, Mr. John Biddulph's brown bay horse Flint, Mr. Charles May's grey gelding Grey Jack, and Mr. Merritt's iron-grey stone-horse Grim. For the Queen's Plate of 100 guineas there were but four entries, namely, Lord Raylton's Brown Bay, Lord Craven's Grey Horse, Sir William Goring's Brown Bay, and Mrs. Orme's Bay Horse—evidently all four unnamed. We do not read that there was any cockfighting, but there was "back-sword playing for pieces of plate," beginning at eight o'clock in the morning. The "New Heat," which is referred to in the advertisements, was made during the summer of that year, for the accounts of the Duke of Somerset, who was then Master of the Horse, include £558 19s. 5d. paid "to sundry workmen employed in making and perfecting the round heat on Ascot Common in the months of July and August," and a carpenter earned £15 2s. 8d. for "setting up posts and doing other carpenter's work on the said Common in the month of September, 1711." Such was the first Ascot meeting.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ASCOT.

Another race meeting at Ascot was held in the next month, September. The programme again consisted of two races for two days. On Monday, the 17th September, there was a plate of 30 guineas for horses that had not won any event of the value of £20, each one to carry 10 stones. The winner was to be sold for 50 guineas, and the rest of the horses for 40 guineas each. There were only three entries probably owing to the odd conditions, and the result has not been preserved. On the second day, there was a plate of £20, with somewhat similar conditions, save that the runners had to put up 12st. This secured an entry of four, and again there is no record of the result. In those days, as now, the Master of the Horse, the Master of the Buckhounds, and the Lord Chamberlain, were each and all concerned in the management of the Ascot races. Despite the patronage of the Court, the earlier meetings did not prove successful. Between 1729 and 1771, there were frequent lapses of the gatherings altogether, but in the year last named, the Gold Cup was founded by subscriptions of five guineas each, the Duke of Cumberland being the originator of the new stake. In 1735, a King's Plate of 100 guineas was added to the prizes, and in 1807 a Gold Cup of 100 guineas was first given. Towards the close of the last century, Ascot became a race meeting of great importance. A whole week was given up to rejoicing and sport of a more or less reputable character. We are told that the 28th of June, 1791, was a great day at Ascot Heath, as the Oatlands Stakes—"the greatest race ever decided in this kingdom"—was transferred from Newmarket to Ascot, and decided on the Berkshire royal estate. A horse called The Baronet, beat Mr. Barton's Express and seventeen other animals, and it is said that on this race £100,000 changed hands. The value of the stakes was 2,950 guineas, but originally there were forty-one subscribers of 100 guineas each half forfeit. It is computed, says James Rice, that 40,000 persons were present, people coming from all parts of the kingdom, and the course was so badly kept that next year the event was again decided at Newmarket. But Ascot has never looked back since those days when the First Gentleman in Europe, and all the Court and Society, took to going to Ascot. During the reign of our present Queen, commodious and handsome stands have been built on the Heath, and during the time that Prince Consort was alive, her Majesty used to appear in semi-state at Ascot on the Tuesday and Thursday. After the decision of the Ascot Stakes in 1839, her Majesty commanded the rider of the winner, a little boy, named Forth, to be brought before her. The boy, who, it may be easily imagined, was highly delighted by such a unique honour, was presented to the Queen by the Earl of Lichfield. The Queen praised Master Forth for his skill as a horseman, and presented him with a £10 note.

AFRICANS AT ASCOT.

To those who take no interest whatever in horse-racing, Ascot is a sight worth seeing. In 1837, "Nimrod" published a little book called "The Turf," and he remarks : "But the charms of Ascot, to those not interested in the horses, consist in the promenade on the course before the various races, where the highest fashion, in its best garb, mingles with the crowd, and gives a brilliant effect to the passing scene. In fact, it comes nearest to Elysium of anything here, after Kensington Gardens in 'the leafy month of autumn,'" which is just as applicable to Ascot now as it was in the years of the Queen's accession, although I should think that her Majesty no longer thinks Kensington Gardens so charming as it was when she was the Princess Victoria. But it is "de rigeur" for visitors to England to see Ascot—just the same as it is a crime to miss either Epsom or Goodwood. A year or so ago, Umfetinthulueni, one of a pair of South African ambassadors to the Queen, was taken to Ascot on the Cup Day. He wrote an account of the event—so 'tis said—in his diary, and "Black and White"—that most excellent weekly illustrated journal—gave a translation of this diary. I have my suspicions that "Black and White" were cleverly playing a game of "spoof"—as it is termed—but for all that, the so-called impressions of the gentleman with the unpronouncable name are worth producing in part. I append the following extract :—

"I asked one man what course was, and he said it was not fine. But it was very fine, and finer yet was what was to be seen on it while the games lasted, which was for four hours. On one side of the course, which is shaped like the English letter P., was seen a palace, which is never occupied save for these four days. Part of it was like a Cape bungalow, and another part like a Cape Town hotel, and at one side of it was a row of canvas dwellings put for the consumption of the excise and the customs and the things that pay for the soldiers and the sailors in tribute to the sovereign. On the other side of it was a space within rails, in which the horses that are to take part in the games are ridden about by very small dwarfs, be onging to a breed of dwarfs that are kept for the purpose of riding the horses in the public games. Facing this place and the spaces on both sides of it was a long row of carriages, where we were for a while accommodated on a tall kind of carriage, called a coach. After we had been seated a little while I saw the people on the course make a kind of human lane, and our friend then said we should see the effect of the trial. But we saw nothing except a row of carriages drawn by bay or white horses, around which rode, on other horses, some men in green and gold costumes, who were, it seemed to me, the king's family. But the king-monarch's family, we were told, were in the carriages, and the green men were their servants. Soon after this the bell began to ring as if to call people to church, and then I saw a number of the peace officers on foot and on horseback, driving the people off the course. No one saw the slightest objection to this cruel proceeding, not even those who were driven away, and after a while there was a green ribbon between the white trees with nobody on it, and then there appeared a number of horses that are more like antelopes in their motions than even the fleetest Arabs ever seen in Africa, while on these horses the dwarfs in as many colours as we see on the water in a swamp in summer evenings. And they went away, and presently came back again at a rate so abandonly fast that I could not see any horses, for the bright colours of the dwarfs which passed me as if they were a mixture of rainbow and lightning. There were seven of these struggles, of which I saw no more than I have set down. At the second and third all of our white friends got excited, and some of them also at the fourth. It seems, in the second, one had previously won as a prize a town in the county of Derby ; in the third the horse belonged to one whose father owns nearly all Derby county ; and in the fourth the horse that won is said to be likely to win the Derby town next year. We are to see, before we return, this town that is thus given every year as a prize in a horse race. Between the second and third race our friends made us feed, but my appetite was gone, for my heart was gone to the impish lovely ladies who were buying husbands for themselves everywhere around me. One of them is said to be worth all the gold in Manica Land ; and all the gold in Africa, with all the ivory, and the ebony, and the diamonds, and the oil, and the feathers in Africa, would not induce one of them to buy a husband unless she liked him. A husband here is sometimes worth many hundreds of bullocks. But some most female ladies buy husbands at much more than they appear to be worth. Presently, we were conducted round the palace, where we were shown the Gold Cup, which is the chief prize of the racing this day, and which is not of gold but of silver, and of a capacity of perhaps ten skulls."

After this we can go to Ascot with a light heart.

An insignificant "shindy" which took place in the Burtolla section of Calcutta city, last Tuesday afternoon, has been magnified by the local papers into a Hindu-Mussalman fracas of serious portent. The account goes that three Mahomedan butchers leading cows were set upon by a mob of Marwaris, "brutally assaulted" and their cows "carried away." It was further insinuated—the most serious feature of the account—that the police showed great reluctance in taking up the case of the complainants. The facts appear to be that the three Mahomedans were driving one cow ; that they were jeered and hooted by a crowd of schoolboys, who took to throwing stones, whereupon the cow ran away, and was eventually recaptured grazing a quarter of a mile away. One of the Mahomedans was hit by a stone. The others lodged a complaint at the thana, whereupon the inspector, a Hindu, taking a Mahomedan jamadar with him, at once repaired to the scene, but the three men were unable to identify any of their assailants. The cow after spending the night at the thana was restored to its owner next day. These are not very promising materials for the construction of a thrilling street riot ; but they are enough, it appears, to serve the imaginative reporter's purpose.

THE OBELISK AT DHARWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter appeared in your columns, on May 21, signed "Railwaywalla," asking for some particulars regarding the Mr. Thackeray to whose memory the obelisk at Dharwar was erected, and asking whether he was any relation of the author. The Mr. Thackeray, to whose memory the obelisk was erected, was St. John Thackeray, born at Hadley, April 22, 1791, and was the fifth son of Willam Makepeace and Amelia Thackeray. He was killed on October 23, 1824, at Kittur, in the Madras Presidency, and it is recorded that. . . . . "He fell a victim to his chivalrous attempt to stop the fighting by going forward with a white flag to parley with the rebels, and thus his untimely decease was an act of treachery on their part."

Richmond Thackeray (the father of the author) was the second son of the same parents, and thus the above-mentioned St. John Thackeray, to whose memory the obelisk was raised, was an uncle of the author.—Yours, &c.,

June 30. G. M.

[*** The above reply to our correspondent's question is authenticated by surviving members of Thackeray's family.—ED., *B.G.*]

THE INCREASE OF PERJURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perjury has become so rife of late, that it is time steps were taken by the legislature to check this daily growing evil, although constituted as human nature is, it may not be quite possible to extirpate the same. The existing system is, I believe, not at all calculated to achieve the end in view, and it may not, therefore, be deemed unreasonable on my part to suggest that the offence in question should be included in the list of offences constituting contempts of court, and the judge before whom it is committed empowered to deal with it in the same way that other offences coming under the same category are dealt with at present, viz., by inflicting upon the delinquent a fine up to Rs. 200 with the alternative of simple imprisonment not exceeding a month in default of payment of fine. An appeal in such cases would, as a matter of course, be to the court which ordinarily hears appeal from the decisions of the trying authority, and there would thus be no reason whatever to apprehend that the accused would be left without remedy against convictions from prejudice or under bias. It is usual to speak of perjury as a contempt of court, but it has not been technically treated as such in the Code of Criminal Procedure. Much of the evil now complained of may well be ascribed to the inherent defect in the existing law, which debars an officer, before whom the crime is committed, from trying it himself. The adoption of the course herein suggested would, it is hoped, place at the disposal of judicial tribunals an additional efficacious remedy of a lenient character for minimising the evil without its interefering with the existing practice in any manner.—Yours, &c.,

M. N.

A MEDICAL STUDENTS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me in the interest of the Bombay medical students, to invite through the medium of your esteemed journal the earnest attention of Dr. Machonochie, the Principal of the Grant College, to a long-felt necessity—a residence for the medical students? It is needless for me to enter here into the importance of an institution of the kind ; for I presume it will be admitted, on all hands, that if there is any earthly use of a residency to any college, arts, engineering, and medical—it is first the medical college that stands badly in need of one ; besides, it will also form the nucleus of all other forms of institution that are so urgently necessary for their mental, moral, and physical improvement. A medical student enters the college with lazy and confused ideas of moral and social laws, and leaves it, too, with notions no better; thus he cuts a sorry figure in the performance of some of the leading kinds of activity, which constitute human life. Some years ago, Dr. Hunter, one of the late principals, requested the Government of Bombay for the sanction of a residency for the medical college. But it is understood that the request could not be complied with for want of a convenient plot of ground. Now that the Babools Tank is being filled up, the worthy principal might well avail himself of the opportunity, and try what he can with the Government to supply this want, and thus earn the lasting and enduring gratitude of all concerned with the college ; the millionaires as well of this city of mills, who are ever ready to further public good, will find it a just and deserving means of showing their proverbial munificence.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER.

July 1.

DEATH OF MR. SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL.

In the death of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, which took place last night, at his residence "Framjee Hall," Breach Candy, the Parsee community loses one of its worthiest representatives. Since the death of his father, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, who was called the "Nestor of the Parsees," on the 21st March, 1892, Mr. Sorabjee came into more conspicuous notice than before, and by his public acts and private beneficence showed that he had inherited some of the best virtues which had placed his father on the highest pedestal among the natives of the land. By nature and disposition, Mr. Sorabjee was a quiet, unassuming gentleman ; but when he was convinced of the propriety or righteousness of any course of action, he was firm and unflinching and always pursued a policy that was conducive to the general welfare of the community. Although he was well-known to be a shrewd man of business, whose long experience, cool judgment, and keen common-sense enabled him to cope with the most subtle of native intellects, he was esteemed and respected for his honesty and integrity as a man and as a merchant. He had a liberal and charitably-disposed heart, and he often made personal sacrifices to meet the wishes and promote the interests of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Sorabjee was president of the Ripon Club, and was selected for his liberal views and sound good sense to preside at several public meetings held in Bombay. As a trustee of the funds of the Parsee Punchayet, to which office he was elected on the death of his father, he had rendered valuable service. In 1873, on the retirement of his father from the firm of Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., Mr. Sorabjee conducted the affairs of the co-partnership with his brother, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, who, however, retired from it owing to reverses in his business in the shares of joint stock companies, leaving Mr. Sorabjee to conduct the firm alone. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy died on the 3rd August, 1892, about four months after his father, and thus Mr. Sorabjee was the only elder representative of the ancient and famous family of the Patels. Only a few years ago he retired from the firm of Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., and had since been leading a reserved life. Some years ago, he visited England in connection with the business of his firm. Only three days ago, he made the following charitable bequests :—Rs. 10,000 to the fund in the hands of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds for the support of poor and infirm Zoroastrians in the Chowpatty dharamsalla ; Rs. 10,000 to the funds of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution ; and Rs. 5,000 to the fund for the expenses of the Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel fire-temple at Mazagon—making a total of Rs. 25,000. Mr Sorabjee leaves behind him two sons, who have been conducting the business of his late firm, and a large family of children and grand-children. He died in his seventieth year ; and his funeral takes place this afternoon.

A CORRESPONDENT in Madrid describes the funeral of Espartero, the celebrated toreador. The whole of the workshops of Seville were closed, so as to permit the workmen to be present at the funeral. An immense crowd received the coffin at the station. It was of carved blackwood, carried at arm's length above their heads by the companions of Espartero. It was deposited in a hearse and covered with a velvet pall fringed with gold. The hearse was drawn by six splendid horses. "Tears were seen in almost all eyes" as the favourite matador was borne away. The people of Seville have now only one famous matador left, Guerrita, who is so grieved by the death of his rival and best friend that he has decided to retire from the arena. He is a millionaire, and can indulge every fancy. Espartero was only the third toreador who has died in the arena during a century, which proves that the fight between man and bull is very unequal, and by far in favour of the former.

PARACHUTE ASCENT.

It happens in too many cases that the only success attained by aeronauts is that they succeed in not fulfilling their engagements, by reason of the balloon refusing to go up, or the parachute being indisposed. On other occasions when the performer does go up he very speedily comes down, and sometimes breaks his neck in the process. The terrible accident that occurred here some two years back will not be readily forgotten. It is not likely, however, that such misadventures will occur on Saturday next, when an ascent will be made by M. Leon Sagehomme, who comes to us with high credentials, and with his scrap-book full of eulogistic press notices. M. Sagehomme is now on a tour round the world, and has come to India from Australia. He first went to Singapore and the fame of his doings having reached the Sultan of Johore he received an invitation from that monarch to give a performance there. He did so, and made his highest ascent, the distance—as tested by an aneroid placed in the balloon by order of the Sultan—being 12,033 feet, while the descent occupied thirteen minutes. The Monsieur, after receiving a highly complimentary certificate under the seal of the Johore monarch, returned to British territory, and has since given performances at Rangoon, Mandalay, Calcutta, Bankipore, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and other places. In no instance has an accident occurred to mar the ascents, which have been witnessed by such vast crowds of admiring spectators that if only they had all seen them from the field instead of remaining outside the enclosure, M. Sagehomme would have had an extremely profitable trip. Still a good many have refrained from seeing the show on such cheap terms, and the parachutist (who always makes it a rule to proportion the height of his ascent to the patronage he receives) has done fairly well from a financial point of view. His balloon stands sixty-six feet high and occupies a space of a hundred and fifty feet. The parachute is attached to the bottom of the balloon, and the aeronaut is able in case of need, to detach the smaller contrivance almost instantaneously. The performance takes place in an enclosure near the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday evening, at six o' clock, and as the Monsieur has never been known to lose his presence of mind, and as he is not afflicted with nerves, the ascent is sure to be well worth witnessing.

FRATRICIDE IN CALCUTTA.

PRISONER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

MOTILAL SEN, who as already reported in our telegrams, murdered his elder brother Joburial Sen, in Munshi Sudduruddeen's lane Calcutta, on Thursday morning, was placed before the Northern Division Police Magistrate on Saturday, Superintendent Millard and Inspector Aldridge, with Mr. Hume appearing for the prosecution. The evidence disclosed that at 7-30 o'clock on Thursday morning, on information received, Inspector Aldridge (Superintendent Millard, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police following) arrived on the scene of the murder. The body of the deceased was found lying on its stomach, on the roadside, near the stabling with his head towards the south. He was stone dead. Deceased's clothing was heavily stained with blood, and several portions of the body were likewise stained. An examination of the body showed an incised wound on the joint of the fourth finger ; there was a cut across the middle of the third finger and a small cut on the top of the index finger of the right hand ; there was an incised gaping wound, about 3½ inches on the right side of the back and an incised wound about six inches long on the back of the left shoulder. It was further alleged that the prisoner met the deceased in his house, and an altercation ensued, in the course of which the prisoner stabbed the deceased twice in the back, death being instantaneous after the delivery of the second wound which almost struck through to the heart. The accused does not deny having inflicted the wounds which caused his elder brother's death.

Manikal Sen, the first witness for the prosecution stated that the deceased was his older, and the accused his younger, brother. About ten years ago his grandfather died leaving a house and Rs.4,000 in cash to the witness, the deceased, the prisoner, and another brother who died three years ago. The money and the value of the property was partitioned among the brothers about five years ago. The last-named brother left his share of the property to his widow. About eighteen months ago, the accused sold his share of the house, and resided with the deceased, who had occasion to chide him frequently for his misconduct. Five months later the deceased turned the accused out of his house. Witness could not say what the accused had been doing since. When the brother above referred to died, he passed a promissory note to the accused, which was drawn upon the deceased murdered on Thursday. Witness knew that the prisoner applied to his murdered brother on several occasions for payment of the money due on the note. It was generally believed in the family that the note was stolen from the accused by the deceased. The last time that the witness heard accused ask the deceased for the money was when the last-named had ordered the accused to clear out of his house. On Thursday morning witness was roused from his sleep by his wife, who told him that the deceased and accused were fighting. He rushed down stairs, and as he got out into the yard witness noticed the deceased running towards the house with uplifted hands. Deceased was bleeding profusely. Fearing that he had been stabbed, and not caring to interfere in the quarrel (witness) turned to his apartments and locked himself therein. Shortly afterwards noticing that a large crowd had gathered in the lane on which the house stands, witness again went down, to find the lifeless body of his brother lying on the road. The body lay flat on the stomach. There were two deep wounds on the back, from which blood still flowed freely. Some one in the crowd handed him a cloth with which he (witness) endeavoured to sop the blood. Shortly after he went down witness saw the accused in custody of the police.

Sheik Mano, a coachman in the employ of a neighbour of the deceased, stated that on Thursday morning he was standing in the lane opposite the deceased's stables, talking to another driver, and saw the accused and the deceased struggling ; the former held a knife in his hand. (The knife was here shewn and identified.) He saw the accused stab the deceased in the back. After a short struggle, the deceased got free from the accused and ran a couple of yards, when he stumbled and fell. He lay on the ground for a brief moment only. Getting up he ran in the direction of his house. The accused followed him and closing up with the deceased stabbed him again in the back. The deceased on receiving the second blow fell and never rose again. Witness then rushed up and seized the accused, who did not make any effort to escape. The knife was wrested from accused's hand and made over to the other coachman (Hyder) who had been talking to the witness. Both men then held the accused until some policemen arrived and took charge of him. Witness said he knew the accused. When he seized the accused, although he did not struggle to get away, he said "Let me go. I have killed my brother, now I am going."

The man Hyder and a syce were next examined, their evidence being similar to that of the last accused, and then the further hearing was adjourned, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

POLO.

THERE will be game at 5-15 p.m. sharp to-day. The sides will be :—

COLOURS.	WHITE.
Prevost	Griffith
Graham	Fairclough
Steel	Cornish
Raymond	Procter
Prevost	Graham
Fairclough	Steel
Knight	Ellison
Enthoven	Birkett
Prevost	Griffith
Graham	Fairclough
Steel	Cornish
Raymond	Procter
Graham	Steel
Cornish	Procter
Ellison	Knight
Enthoven	Ferguson
Prevost	Graham
Griffith	Steel
Raymond	Ellison
Ferguson	Enthoven
Steel	Procter
Cornish	Knight
Birkett	Ellison
Enthoven	Ferguson

THE MONSOON.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Kola arrived in harbour, on the 1st instant, from Karachi, under the command of Captain E. C. Russell, who reports having encountered moderate to strong south-west monsoon winds and sea throughout with heavy s.-w. swell and occasional squalls of wind and rain.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 1.

10 p.m.	82·3

MONDAY, JULY 2.

8 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	84·0
1 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	87·6

THE MARINE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

THE ENGINEERS CENSURED BY THE COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, judgement was delivered by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, President of the Marine Court-of-Enquiry, appointed to investigate the circumstances under which the casualty on board the s. s. Mahanadi, owned by Messrs. Shepherd and Company, occurred on the 9th ultimo, resulting in the death of five persons.

Mr. Nicholson, Government solicitor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and, Smetham, solicitors, represented the owners, captain, and engineers of the s. s. Mahanadi.

Mr. Sanders Slater, in delivering judgement, said : From the evidence before the Court it appears that the s.s. Mahanadi is a steel built steamship, schooner rigged, registered tonnage 547·32, nominal horse-power 224. She was built at Troon by the Ailsa Ship-building Company, is 227 feet in length, and has one triple-expansion direct-acting vertical inverted engine. Her engines and boilers were built in 1892 by Messrs. Dunsmuir and Jackson, of Glasgow. At the time of the matters hereinafter referred to she was under the command of Dawood Adam, who holds an Indian Marine Certificate of Competency, granted by the Government of Bombay, No. 1087, dated 18th April 1884. He was appointed to the command of the Mahanadi on the 29th January, 1894, but has been in the service of Messrs. Shepherd & Co. as captain for 10 or 12 years. The Mahanadi has been plying between Bombay and Marmugoa as a passenger steamer, and has a certificate of survey signed by the Port Officer, Bombay, dated the 27th July, 1893, which is to be in force until the 23rd July 1894—the maximum period for which such certificates are granted—from which it appears that the vessel is now registered at Bombay under No. 99841. Her complement consisted of the master above-mentioned, three mates, three engineers, one electric-engineer, twenty deck hands, and an engine-room crew of about twenty hands. On Sunday, 10th June, 1894, the Mahanadi left Bombay at 3a.m., bound for Marmugoa via coast ports, having on board, besides her master and crew, 520 passengers for Marmugoa and intermediate ports. All went well until about noon, when the ship was approaching and in sight of Jyghur. The second engineer who was on watch in the engine-room from 8 a.m. until noon, states that somewhere between 11-45 a.m. and noon he became aware that there was a slight leak between one of the boiler tubes and the forward tube-plate of the port boiler. He looked at the leak, but did not consider it serious, and anticipated that the salt would soon stop it. At noon the third engineer, relieved the second engineer, and looked round the engine-room and stoke-holes. He heard the escape of steam in the forward stoke-hole, and mentioned the fact to the second engineer, who said that he knew of it. The third engineer then went to the Chief Engineer's cabin to report the leak, the second engineer arriving there about the same time. He reported the leak to the Chief Engineer, who went

to Bombay, where the Captain made a written report to the owners (Ex. A.) The firemen who were injured and were sent to the hospital at Ratnagiri have both unfortunately died, one on the 11th June, and the other on the 20th June. Their names was Karimkhan Julikhan and Mahomed Mahomed Salay. It appears that no statement was taken either on board the vessel or in the hospital at Ratnagiri from the injured men. The Court regards this as an extremely unfortunate omission. These two men, who were both in the after stoke-hole at the time of the accident, may have been unable to give any explanation of its cause, but it is possible that they may have known what was taking place in the forward stoke-hole when the rush of steam killed the men there, which would materially have assisted the Court in arriving at a definite conclusion as to the cause of the accident. The theory which the Chief Engineer puts forward as to the cause of the accident is shortly as follows. He suggests that after the inspection of the leaky tube by himself and the other engineers, the smoke-box door, though closed, was not properly secured in its place. That the tube became slackened at its after-end, where it is slightly tapered, and that the pressure of steam in the boiler, acting upon the tapered end, thrust the tube forward until the after-end was released from the after tube-plate of the boiler. That as soon as this happened, the steam and water in the boiler, rushing forward, forced open and jamined the smoke-box door, and that the velocity of the steam and water passing through the tube caused such friction as to eject it from the boiler and throw it upon the plates of the stoke-hole, and that the same rush of steam and water killed the men in the forward stoke-hole. The Court is entirely unable to accept this theory of the Chief Engineer as correct. It seems impossible that the tube, if shifted forward so as to release the after-end from the after-tube plate, could be maintained by the steam and water, surrounding it in a horizontal position; its weight (the tube was not actually weighed in Court, but Mr. Seabrook states that in his opinion it weighs from 30 to 35 lbs.) would naturally cause the unsupported end to fall, either until it rested on the tube beneath it in the lower tier, or until the forward-end had been securely gripped in the aperture through which it passed in the forward tube-plate. In such a position any pressure from within the boiler would only tend to fix the tube more rigidly in its new position. The force of the steam and water escaping from the tube in such a position would not, in the opinion of the Court, burst open the smoke-box door, but would glance off it and escape into the up-take. If the smoke-box door had been burst open by the impact of the tube itself, there would undoubtedly remain some trace of a violent blow on the inner plate of the door, which the Court finds upon the evidence does not exist; and it would have been impossible for the tube to have been ejected into the stoke-hole without the smoke-box door being opened. In rejecting the theory advanced by the Chief Engineer the Court is supported by the opinions of Mr. Seabrook, the Engineer-Surveyor to the Port, and of Mr. James Moir, the Acting Superintendent Engineer of Messrs. Shepherd and Co. The Court feels bound to come to the conclusion that the tube was removed from the boiler after the accident, though it is unable to assign any reason why such a course should not be acknowledged by those who carried it out. Upon the evidence the Court has come to the conclusion that at the time of the accident the smoke-box door was open, and that the tube was leaking seriously at the after-end; and that the immediate cause of the escape of steam and water was a blow which the tube received either accidentally or from some person tampering with it. This blow must have been sufficient, assisted by the high pressure in the boiler, and the leap at either-end as the tube, to disengage the tube from the after tube-plate, and thereby to permit the escape of steam and water through the aperture in the after tube-plate into the combustion chamber, and thence into both forward and after stoke-holes, and also through the tube itself into the forward stoke-hole. If the casualty occurred as the court suggests, the result would be what has in fact happened, the unfortunate men in the forward stoke-hole would be at once overwhelmed with the direct discharge of steam and water into the stoke-hole, consequent upon the opening of the smoke-box door; while those in the after stoke-hole would have more time to escape, though they would most probably be severely injured by the rush of steam from the furnaces, especially if they were occupied in drawing the fires at the time it happened. If this theory is correct, the blow which caused the accident must have been delivered by one of the men who perished in the forward stoke-hole. The Court is of opinion that no blame whatever attaches to the owners in respect of this accident. The Engineer Surveyor to the Port states that when he surveyed the Mahanadi in July 1893, the engines and boilers were in splendid condition—so good that he granted the ship the maximum certificate. After the accident he made a thorough examination of the boiler, which he found to be in good order, with the exception of signs of fair wear-and-tear. There seems to be strict and efficient supervision of the vessels composing Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s fleet. Mr. Seabrook states in his evidence that he does not think that the accident was in any way the fault of the owners, and the Court fully agrees with him in that opinion. With regard to the conduct of the officers, the Court is of opinion that in remaining on the bridge at his post until the engines were stopped, in making his way to the scene of the accident as soon as he was able to do so, and in ordering the boats to be made ready in case of emergency, the Captain acted strictly in accordance with his duty, and that no blame whatever attaches to him for his conduct. In not reporting the leak to the Chief Engineer as soon as he noticed it, the 2nd Engineer was in fault—he should have done so without any delay; but as the leak appears to have been so slight at first that he anticipated that the salt in the boiler would speedily stop it, the Court does not consider that his omission to report the leak at once can be regarded as serious, so as to call for any action in regard to his certificate. In ordering the fires to be drawn, the Chief Engineer seems at once to have adopted the only course open to him, and to have acted as the circumstances required him to do. It would have been well had the second or third Engineer remained in the stoke-hole to have seen the Chief Engineer's order properly executed, but the exigencies of the occasion required the presence of both of them in the engine-room, and the Court cannot hold them or either of them to blame for going to the engine-room to put fresh water into the boiler and to ease the safety valve. The Court therefore does not consider that the conduct of these officers in any way contributed to the casualty, or demands any dealing with their certificates. With regard, however, to their conduct after the accident had happened, the Court considers that all the engineer officers are deserving of grave censure. They seem to have done absolutely nothing to ascertain what was the cause of the accident, and whether they could render any assistance to the unfortunate men in the forward stoke-hole, until they had ascertained that there was no danger or inconvenience to themselves in going there. The position of the dead bodies when found seems to preclude the possibility of any assistance having been effectual in saving life, but the engineers could not have known this, at least until the return of the fireman-serang; and the Court is of opinion that the want of courage and humanity they all displayed after the accident calls for severe censure upon them. In conclusion the Court must record its opinion that the evidence which has been given by all the witnesses from the s. s. Mahanadi is extremely unsatisfactory, and its conviction that those witnesses have purposely laid before the Court an incomplete or untrue account of what they know to have taken place. It would probably tend to put a stop to similar unsatisfactory evidence on future occasions, if these ships had to keep an engineer-room log, which they do not keep at present.

In the sensational case at Maubin referred to, the other day, an application was made, on Monday, to the Judicial Commissioner of Rangoon to revise the proceedings of the District Magistrate. Counsel stated that Mr. Pennell, the District Magistrate, had sealed the church for nine days, drove people away from worshipping there, searched the church, and issued a warrant for the arrest of Father Kromer. Mr. Aston, the Judicial Commissioner, refused to interfere, but directed the magistrate to furnish Father Kromer with a copy of the warrant and to state under what proceedings it had been issued. The case came before the sub-divisional magistrate of Maubin, on Friday evening, Advocate Birch prosecuting, and Barrister Lentaigne defending. Some lively discussion ensued between the magistrate and Mr. Lentaigne. The latter objected to a letter addressed to Father Kromer being in evidence and read on the ground of religious secrecy. The Advocate insisted on the letter going in. Mr. Lentaigne urged that the letter was written by the writer under a seal of secrecy and confidence almost as strong as the seal of a confessional. The magistrate did not see this; whereupon Mr. Lentaigne excitedly exclaimed, "I have never seen a more frivolous prosecution than this, and am deeply pained to find myself a party in court to such a prosecution." Ultimately, the letter was admitted, but as some witnesses were not in Maubin, but at Kyaiklat, the trial was removed to that place and fixed for 2nd instant.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Government have approved of the proposals by which the number of Roorki trained surveyors in the native army will be gradually reduced to 100, and under which only those men who pass out with the higher certificate will receive the authorised extra allowances. Men given regimental staff appointments will also cease to draw the allowances in future.

The coin and notes in the Bank of Bengal, according to the weekly returns, have averaged Rs. 2,29,45,656, and the Bank's minimum rate of interest 7·43 per cent., for the first six months of the present year. The average balance for the previous six months was Rs. 3,39,93,392, and the average rate of interest 4·08 per cent.

Owing to ill-health Major-General J. N. Crealock, C.B., Commanding the Burma District, is obliged to proceed home on leave. Brigadier-General A. F. Hamilton being the senior Brigadier will assume command of the District in addition to his own duties.

The report on the Burma Forest administration has just been published by the Government of India. The review is generally extremely favourable, the financial results being the best on record, exceeding those of 1889-90 by nearly 6 lakhs.

The last report from the distressed area in the Central Provinces states that 12 inches of rain have fallen in Saugor and 5 inches in Damoh. Some 5,600 persons are on relief works in the former district, but only about 1,300 in Damoh. Imports of grain into both districts still continue on a large scale.

The party of Waziris who killed a naik of the escort to some grass cutters near Mogul Kot, on the Gomal route, are believed to have been stray raiders. It is almost impossible to guard against their outrages, more particularly as the Waziri Maliks cannot control bad characters among the tribesmen.

It has been decided that the memorial to the late General Sir Thomas Baker shall take the shape of a brass in Christ Church, Simla. The fund raised amounts to a thousand rupees. The Commander-in-Chief has formed a committee consisting of Colonel Ian Hamilton, Colonel Elles, and Captain Duff to settle the details. Colonel Hamilton will select the design during his stay in England.

It is officially notified that the Imperial Legislative Council will assemble in Simla on the 12th instant. It is understood that some interpellations may probably be put at this meeting. Sir A. P. MacDonnell will introduce a Bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure, and another Bill amending the Cantonment Act will also be brought forward. The Council will take into consideration the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act.

The heavy fall in Government four per cent. paper during last week observes a contemporary shows that the intentions of Government were pretty accurately guessed both in India and in London; and the announcement did not come as any surprise upon the money market. Even in details the Government's action was correctly estimated; for it was the open belief in Calcutta—and Reuter tells us in London also—that it was the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 that was to be converted compulsorily, while other holders would be allowed to change their stock at option. This, it will be seen, is the arrangement the Government has actually decided upon. The loan which the Government is taking up for conversion consists of 17 crores held in India, three in England, and six forming part of the currency reserve.

The awards gained by India at the Chicago Exhibition, which have been recently published in the *Gazette of India*, observes a contemporary, are so numerous, at least as regards some classes of exhibits, that they suggest somehow the recollection of a cartoon in a very old volume of *Punch* in which Louis Philippe of France was depicted showering indiscriminately on a mixed crowd a hatful of Crosses of the Legion of Honour. Taking tea, for example, no less than 54 gardens have taken honours, and numerically they stand in the following order: Cachar heads the list with 14, Assam and Darjeeling following close with 12 and 13, respectively, Dooars 7, Sylhet 3, Terai 3, Kumaon 1, and one garden of which the locality is not stated. Being devoid of information as to how many samples from each district were on show, it is unfortunately impossible to decide which growth ranks highest in the estimation of American tea drinkers. It must be disappointing to planters to find, as it appears, that the awards have not been graded. For coffee, only one award has been given, *viz.* to the "State of Mysore," along with one for silk. Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji of Limri is the only recipient in respect of sesamum, mustard and castor seeds, and peanuts; but he also stands in for "alimentary products" and cotton, in separate departments. Other Indian Nobles have taken a keen interest in the Exhibition and come out successful competitors. Thus the Gaekwar of Baroda has won fame for his specimens of wood and ivory carving, ornaments, architecture, and decorative art; also for figures and carved representations of Hindu deities, and a portfolio of architectual details and ethnological information from Baroda. The Maharaja of Mysore has been fortunate, as regards his exhibits of carved sandalwood, woollen pile carpets and plain woollen stuffs, also wood inlaid with ivory. The Maharaja of Patiala's show of the last-mentioned workmanship has also earned a reward. The Rao of Cutch has been equally successful with his muster of articles of silver, and the Maharaja of Jodhpur with embroidery and cotton stuffs. The Murree Brewery Co., Ld., was adjudged pre-eminent for bottled stout. As regards gold and silver ware, Kashmir has earned by far the greatest number of awards, but whether by sheer merit or force of numbers it is impossible to say. The miscellaneous collection of the enterprising firm of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. take a place in nine different groups. As to the extent of the commercial benefit that may accrue to India from the great "World's Fair," it would be rash to express any confident opinion.

There being now considerably more water in the Delhi Water-Works Reservoir, the Municipality have decided to open as many of the standposts in the station as they possibly can. All cannot be opened, for the simple reason that the interior fittings of some are still out of order and new ones have, it is reported, been ordered from England.

On Thursday night Lahore received what appeared to be the first-fruits of the Bengal monsoon current in the shape of a great deal of thunder and lightning and some rain which is locally held to be due on the 27th June and may, therefore, be said to have been punctual to date; and such rain as had fallen previously in the Punjab was an unusual benefit derived from the rapid advance of the Bombay current across Rajputana. The interval between the two falls of rain has, however, been most unpleasant, and the thermometer had rapidly risen in many places to over 110° in the shade.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, on Tuesday, the hearing was resumed of an action for libel, brought by Mr. H. J. Montgomery, the author of a book, published in 1885-86, entitled, "The British Navy in the Present Year of Grace," against Professor Laughton, of King's College, the author of an article in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, Mr. W. H. Russell, the editor and proprietor, and Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the publishers of the *Gazette*. The article described the plaintiff's book as "a mass of impudent and scurrilous falsehoods." The plaintiff was cross-examined respecting passages in the book which brought the strongest charges against all classes of officers in the Navy, from flag-officers downwards, and indulged in imputations on the moral character of naval officers' wives. Sir H. James, for the defence, contended that the criticism complained of was not actionable because it was not written with malice, and was the honest expression of the writer's opinion. He called Professor Laughton and Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. Hornby, the latter of whom characterised the plaintiff's statements as most false and scurrilous. The jury expressed a desire not to hear any more evidence, and found for the defendants, for whom judgment was entered, with costs.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION FROM AN INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

This state of things lasted till the year 1873, and notwithstanding the great increase in the production of gold owing to the discoveries in California and Australia, the disturbance in the relative value of the two metals was comparatively slight. So great was this stability that its continued existence came to be accepted almost as a law of nature, which would never be broken; and an eminent Economist—Professor Cairnes, of whom I desire to speak with the greatest respect—actually placed the following opinion on record in the year 1872:—

"I may now say (1872) that I am disposed to assign much less importance to this question of a change in the monetary standard of India than I did when the above passage was written. The reasoning assumes the probability of a serious divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, but I now believe that such a divergence is practically out of the question."

I call specipal attention to the fact that this opinion was placed on record by one of the ablest Economists of the present century in the year 1872, or, in other words, just before the beginning of those fluctuations in the relative value of the precious metals and of that depreciation of silver as compared with gold, which have brought India within a measurable distance of bankruptcy. We can now see that in reality the position in 1872 was full of danger. Gold and silver were both used as standard money, and divided the monetary work of the world between them; for a long period there had been comparative fixity of relative value between the two metals, but the causes of this steadiness, the importance of maintaining it, and the readiness with which it could be destroyed were practically unrecognised and unknown.

On the other hand, the eminence which England—the sole gold-using country of any importance—had attained in manufactures, commerce, and finance, had unconsciously led many people to believe that there must be some special virtue in the gold standard; and as there seems to be a prejudice in favour of the metal which contains most value in little bulk, and gold had become relatively much more abundant than in former times, the monetary system of the world was in a state of unstable equilibrium, and we were on the eve of changes which have produced a monetary revolution which is still in progress, and the force of which is far from being exhausted.

We all know how the change was brought about. Germany altered her standard from silver to gold. France and the other States of the Latin Union closed their mints to silver. The United States, where the currency was for the time inconvertible and depreciated paper, abandoned the system of double legal tender, a change which had the most serious results when a return was made to specie payments.

Other nations followed in the same direction, and India was suddenly brought face to face with the great currency problem in the most disagreeable form by finding that the gold price of silver fell, while the exchange on England went down and became subject to excessive fluctuations.

The evils to which this state of things gave rise were of the most serious character. The Government of India repeatedly urged that the question should be settled by International Agreement, but met with no success in this direction. The question of stopping the free coinage of silver was more than once considered and rejected, either by the Government of India or by the Home Government.

Meantime matters went from bad to worse. Notwithstanding the large purchases of silver by the United States under the operation of the Sherman Act the price of silver fell till the Government of India were brought within a measurable distance of bankruptcy. In two years the fall in the rate of exchange had added Rs. 4,142,000 to the Indian expenditure. At the same time there was every prospect that the exchange would go still lower, and there was the obvious risk that the United States might suddenly cease to purchase silver, a measure, the effects of which on the Indian Exchange it was impossible to measure beforehand, though it was manifest that they must be of the most serious character. It is worthy of notice that at tha time when the action of the United States Government in regard to silver was in suspense, and when it was not clear whether that country would repeal the Sherman Act or gradually adopt a silver standard, the English press, with very few exceptions, urged the American people to repeal the Sherman Act and reject silver. In so doing the English press were, almost unaimously, animated by purely selfish considerations. A great deal of English money was invested in the United States, and it was believed to be the interest of England, or rather of a small but influential section of the English people, that the gold standard should be maintained in that country, and in advocating this course no consideration was given to the fact that the repeal of the Sherman Act would bring India face to face with the greatest monetary difficulty which any country has ever had to face.

The United States were urged to abandon silver, and no consideration appears to have been given to the difficulties that such a measure must bring on India.

Some writers were indeed good enough to suggest that while the United States and all the great and wealthy States of Europe should have a gold standard, the poorer nations of the world might select silver as their monetary standard; as I shall show hereafter, any such settlement of the question was impracticable, and if it could have been achieved it would have proved neither satisfactory nor permanent.

Gentlemen, we are accustomed to pride ourselves on the fact that we are an Imperial people, and with Imperial instincts. It seems to me that there was very little of the Imperial spirit shown in the way in which we dealt either with the Currency Question as a whole, or with that portion of it which more immediately concerned India.

The Brussels Conference afforded the last hope of the settlement of the Currency Question by International Agreement; but before that Conference met it was recognised that it would fail, and that, apart from all othes possible causes of failure, the attitude which England took up with regard to it would be sufficient to cause it to fail.

It was in view of this state of things that the government of India made their final recommendations, which were expressed in the following terms:—

"We have learnt with satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government have accepted the invitation of the United States to take part in an International Conference to consider measures having for their object the more extended use of silver as currency, and that your Lordship agrees with us in the importance of Indian interest being properly represented.

"At the same time, we cannot overlook the strong opposition to the introduction of the system of double legal tender into Great Britain that has been manifested in certain quarters, and we observe with regret that the Conference has been summoned to consider the question of the more extended use of silver as currency, and not for the purpose of considering the adoption of an International Agreement for the free coinage of gold and silver and the making of both gold and silver coins legal tender at a definite and uniform ratio.

"We have carefully reviewed all the circumstances of the case, and we desire to place on record for your Lordship's information our deliberate opinion that, if it becomes evident that the International Conference is unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and if a direct agreement between India and the United states is found to be unattainable, the Government of India should at once close its Mints to the free coinage of silver, and make arrangements for the introduction of a gold standard."

I was a member of the Government of India at the time these recommendations were made, and as I did not go quite so far as my colleagues it was stated with reference to my opinion that I did not "support the proposal to stop the free coinage of silver if the Conference fails, and a direct agreement between India and the United States is found to be unattainable, but that I would adopt that measure as soon as it is evident that the United States would not adopt the free coinage of silver."

You will observe, then, that the recommendations of the Government of India were:—

Firstly, the settlement of the question by International Agreement;

Secondly, that failing an International Agreement there should be an attempt made to enter into a direct agreement between India and the United States;

Thirdly, that failing both an International Agreement and a direct agreement between India and the United States, the Indian Mints should be closed to silver and an attempt made to introduce a gold standard into that country.

Personally I was not in favour of moving quite so fast as the majority of the members of the Government of India were prepared to do.

I would not have closed the Indian Mints until it was evident that the United States would not adopt the free coinage of silver, and the cessation of the purchase of silver by that country under the Sherman Act would, to my mind, have been sufficient evidence that the United States would not accept the free coinage of silver, and on the occurence of that event I would have closed the Indian Mints.

As you all know the Brussels Conference failed, and I have never heard that any attempt was made to induce the United States to come to a direct understanding with India. I very much regret that this was not done, though it is very likely that nothing would have come of it. It offered the last chance to India of escaping the momentous task of closing her Mints to silver and attempting to introduce a gold standard.

The remarks which I have made so far have been merely introductory, and have been made in the hope that you might all recognise, whatever your individual opinions on the Currency Question may be, that since 1873 there has been in progress by far the most important monetary revolution that the world has ever seen. Up to that date silver and gold divided between them the duties of standard money for the whole world, and, in my opinion, the larger half of the work was done by silver, and not by gold. Since 1873 a change has been in progress, with the result of steadily and rapidly ousting silver from its old position, and of substituting gold as the sole monetary standard. I doubt if there is anybody in the present day who really believes that the gold standard can be extended throughout the world and permanently maintained, but, whether this can or cannot be done, it is of the utmost importance that it should be recognised that a monetary revolution is in progress, and that, whether for weal or for woe, this revolution must have a most serious effect on the progress of mankind. For my part I believe that the complete and permanent exclusion of silver from the monetary standard of the world is an absolute impossibility, and that if it could be effected it would be one of the greatest disasters that ever befell the human race. Many of the nations that have adopted the single gold standard, and in which that standard is at present effectively maintained, have a large quantity of over-valued silver coin in their currencies, which there is no prospect of their being able to replace by gold. I may instance France and the United States of America. Other nations have a nominal gold standard which they are unable to make effective; very many have such a quantity of inconvertible and depreciated paper in circulation that even if they accepted silver as their standard they would find it difficult to get back to a metallic basis. For such countries a permanent gold standard appears to be a mere dream.

The general and permanent adoption of the single gold standard condemns these countries for ever, so far as human intelligence can now judge, to a depreciated and inconvertible paper currency. They will not under present conditions adopt a silver standard, and of a universal gold standard I can see no prospect.

Assuming, as I think we may do, that it is impossible and undesirable to exclude silver from the standard money of the world, the question that has always pressed itself on me is this—seeing that the exclusion of silver has begun, and is proceeding, at what stage and in what way is it practicable to stop it?

Whatever others may think I, at any rate, have never seen any final and satisfactory remedy for the currency difficulties which now afflict mankind, except the general introduction of the system of double legal tender. The circumstances of my official position have forced me to look at the question from a purely practical point of view. I have not the slightest desire to secure a triumph in controversy with those who hold a different opinion on the Currency Question, and would gladly welcome any solution which would secure monetary peace in the future, but no final, satisfactory, or permanent solution other than the adoption of the system of double legal tender has ever been shown to be practicable. It has been said that rich nations should adopt gold and poor ones silver, but I am confident that no settlement on these terms is possible. Is it likely that any nation will willingly place itself in the second and inferior class? If it will not do so, is there any means of compelling it to adopt a silver standard against its wish? What is to be done if a poor nation becomes great and rich? Must it still remain in the inferior class? Under the most favourable circumstances such a solution would simply perpetuate a break of monetary gauge. If, however, the United States had gone boldly to a silver standard, it seems to me that India should have kept her merits open to the free coinage of silver, that the influence of the United States would in time have brought other countries in America to the silver standard, and that the world might under such circumstances have been divided on something like equal terms into gold using countries, and silver using countries; in time we might have seen the two metals again linked together by the system of double legal tender, as they were before 1873.

The English Press, for reasons I have already stated, were altogether opposed to the adoption of a silver standard by the United States of America, and the English Government took no steps towards bringing about a direct agreement between the United States and India on the Currency Question. The failure of the Brussels conference, and the decision not to attempt to bring about a direct understanding between the United States and India, brought the latter country face to face with the currency problem in its most difficult form. The rate of exchange in the middle of 1893 was 1/2⅝ the rupee, but exchange was weak and was kept at that figure with difficulty. It was quite certain that even if the Sherman Act was not repealed there would be another, and in all probability a heavy, fall in exchange.

With ⅝ exchange at 1/2⅜ there was a large deficit in the Indian Budget, and there was heavy expenditure not provided for in the Budget, but which could not be postponed much longer.

If the Sherman Act was repealed exchange must fall so low that it was doubtful if India could meet her liabilities, and even if India did succeed in establishing financial equilibrium by exhausting every available source of taxation, there was no guarantee that another turn of the wheel might not plunge that country in new and hopeless difficulties.

It was under such circumstances that it was decided to close the Indian Mints and attempt to introduce a gold standard.

I doubt if there was anybody concerned in that measure who entered on the task with a light heart, and certainly if there was any such person his lightness of heart could only have been the offspring of ignorance.

For my part I always looked on the attempt to introduce a gold standard with India as by far the most difficult and dangerous operation of the kind ever undertaken, and one of which the ultimate success must, from the nature of the case, be doubtful. I considered that it was a measure that might be taken in the last resource, and when all other remedies had been exhausted.

The objections that taken to the attempt to introduce a gold standard with India may be divided, broadly, into two classes. Firstly, those objections which were based on the assumption that the Indian currency would be so contracted by the closing of the Mints to silver with the object of establishing a gold standard that there would be a great fall in prices in India, and that debtors would be unable to fulfil their obligations, and, secondly, those objections which were based on an assumption of precisely the opposite nature, namely, that there would not, and could not, be any contraction of the Indian currency, and that however low the price of silver might fall the Indian exchange would follow the price of silver in its downward course. No person who had studied the problem of the introduction of a gold standard into india could fail to observe that, on the very face of the question, there were certain difficulties and dangers which might arise, while he must be conscious that there were other difficulties and dangers which he could not foresee but which would, in all probability, disclose themselves when the experiment was put to the test of practice.

As it happens, those persons who said that exchange would follow the fall in the gold price of silver have proved to be more correct in their opinions than those who held that there would be an immediate, excessive, and injurious contraction of the Indian currency.

But they have not proved to be completely accurate in their forecast. Though the Indian exchange has fallen it is still materially above the exchange which the price of silver would give, and I do not think it will ever fall to the silver level.

Before considering the question of the probability of India being able to introduce and maintain a gold standard it will be convenient to state the chief facts connected with the closing of the Indian Mints.

The Indian Mints were closed to the free coinage of silver on 26th June, 1893. In the Bill by which the Mints were closed a provision was inserted for the exchange of silver rupees for gold in India at a rate which would make one rupee the equivalent of 16 pence sterling. This provision was introduced on the suggestion of Lord Herschell's Committee, with the object of preventing any large and sudden rise in the exchange value of the rupee, and, in my opinion, it was a good and prudent measure, though, as it happens, it gave rise to misunderstanding.

When the Indian Mints were closed, the Indian exchange, for a single day I believe, fluttered up to 16 pence.

We can all see at the present time that this was a purely speculative fluctuation, and wholly unjustified by the facts of the case; the rise could not have been maintained for any appreciable length of time, and it was not maintained. Just about the time the exchange rose to 16 pence, the India Council sold some bills at less than 1s. 4d. the rupee, and thereupon a violent and universal outcry was raised in India that the sale of bills below 1s. 4d. would prevent the measure adopted on 26th June from being carried to a successful issue, and would destroy any chance of the introduction of a gold standard with India. We know that this outcry was wholly unreasonable, but unfortunately it so far prevailed for a time that a minimum of 1s. 3⅞d. was practically enforced for some months, with the result of maintaining an artificially high rate of exchange for that time, and of causing large arrears of bills to accumulate. By a rate of exchange artificially high I mean a higher rate of exchange than the economic conditions of the day justified.

(To be concluded.)

PROPOSED PUBLIC MARKETS AT PATAN, BARODA STATE.

We give an illustration of the proposed Markets to be erected at Patan for His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, G. C. S. I., etc., from designs by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., etc., of Bombay. These Markets will have an octagonal hall, 60 feet in diameter, in the centre, and will have wings running at right angles to each other, each 50 feet in width. This arrangement will afford ample ventilation to all parts of the building, and will enable specious entrances to be made between the wings to give easy access to the several parts of the building as well as the large entrances at the front of each wing. There will be 148 stalls provided in the Markets, which will be used for the sale of fruit, flowers, vegetables, and sundry goods. The stalls will be similar in design to those of the Crawford Markets at Bombay, but with improvements. Mr. Stevens' principal object in adopting a central octagonal hall with wings at right angles to each other, is to enable the authorities to erect each wing at different times, should the State not be able to complete the building at one time. The spaces between each wing are intended to be laid out with grass plots, beds and shrubs which will add to the general effect of the building. The style of architecture adopted is a free treatment of Hindu and is well adapted for this building, considering it will be one of the features of a purely Hindu town. The walls will be of local bricks neatly pointed with cement, and the domes, dressings, cornices, mouldings, arches etc., will be of white Dhrangadra stone. The roof of the central hall will be supported by ornamental wrought-iron brakets supported on cast-iron columns and walls. On the brackets teak purlins will be fixed carrying the battens and Mangalore tiles. The wing roofs will have wrought-iron trusses, supporting teak purlines, battens and mangalore tiles. The floors will be of concrete covered with stone slabs or Indian Patent stone. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 1,50,000. His Highness the Gaekwar has approved of the designs, and, we hope, they will soon be carried out, as the building will not only be an ornament to the town, but will be of great use to the inhabitants—markets being needed for many years past. —*Indian Engineering.*

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,14,000	3,75,000	4,000	4,93,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	224	3	295
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	32,41,979	95,13,104	1,17,852	1,29,72,935
Total for 24 weeks..	33,55,979	98,88,104	1,21,852	1,33,65,935
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	1,20,657	3,01,227	5,813	4,30,697
Per mile of Ry do.	72	182	3	257
Total to corresponding date do.	29,97,200	91,02,147	1,14,548	1,22,13,895
Increase for the week.....				Rs. 62,303
Do. to date.....				,, 11,52,040

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th June, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	86,000	2,18,000	4,000	3,08,000
Or per mile of Railway	186	473	9	668
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	23,16,057	67,13,316	1,26,096	86,55,469
Total for 24 weeks..	24,02,057	64,31,316	1,30,096	89,63,469
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,813	2,11,438	1,770	3,02,051
Per mile of Ry do.	193	458	4	655
Total to corresponding date do.	23,91,442	62,11,209	90,882	86,93,533
Increase for the week.....				Rs. 5,949
Do. to date.....				,, 2,69,936

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th June 1894, on 45 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	800	1,600	30	2,430
Or per mile of Railway	18	35	1	54
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	16,089	43,324	625	60,038
Total for 24 weeks...	16,889	44,924	655	62,468
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open) ...	331	657	10	1,048
Per mile of Ry. do.	15	26	1	42
Total to corresponding date do.	12,318	19,434	403	32,155
Increase for the week				Rs. 1,382
Do. to date				,, 30,313

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th June 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	9,037	10,001	115	19,153
Total for 24 weeks...	9,537	10,301	125	19,963
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to correponding date do.	....	....	....	....

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 23rd June, 1894.)

Description.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Passengers,	32,479	32,858	...	379	32,170	...
Parcels, &c..	67,470	47,425	20,045	...	3,07,045	..
Goods						
Other earnings	6,630	4,693	1,937	...	...	21,198
Total for week	1,06,579	84,976	21,603	...	...	...
Aggregate ..	31,42,065	28,24,043	..	..	3,18,022	..

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 28th June 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 23rd June 1894.	4,756,900
Balance to be remitted from 24th June 1894 to 31st March 1895	12,243,100

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Crearis ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 30.

Bouchier, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Infy, H C, from leave, from England.
Leishman, Surgn Capt, Bengal, AMS, from leave, from England.
Parry, Surgn Capt, Bo, AMS, from leave, from England.
Gaiacre, Brig Genl, Bo, Staff, off leave, from England.

July 2.

Vidal, Cantain, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Hudson, Lt, Ms, 22nd, L I, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—July 2.

Vidal, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, from leave, to Kirkee.
Leishman, Surgn Capt, Bengal, AMS, on duty, to Mianmeer.
Parry, Surgn Capt, Bo, AMS, from leave, to Poona.
Bouchier, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Infy, H C, from furlough, to Ootacamand.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Friday the 6th instant at 8-30 p.m.—25pr. Gun drill.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

Friday the 6th instant at 8-45 p.m.—25pr. Gun drill.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1894.

1. A meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Head-Quarters on the 6th instant,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Edison's kinetograph is an apparatus for taking instantaneous photographs of a moving body or scene in active life, and reproducing them so as to give a semblance of life to the picture, as in the zoetrope. The idea occurred to him in 1887, but it was far from novel then, as Marey and others had already developed it in studying the movements of animals. Edison, however, went further and proposed to combine the phonograph with the photographs, so as to add a reproduction of sounds as well as sights, and effect an imitation or simulacrum of the living world as it appears to the eye and ear. This contrivance, which he calls the kineto-phonograph, has been the subject of experiment for several years, and is approaching nearer to perfection. The photographs are taken on a moving strip of sensitised celluloid 1½ inches wide every 46th part of a second, or no fewer than 2,760 times a minute, that is to say 165,600 times an hour. The film travels, of course, but not continuously, as in most instruments giving a record of consecutive effects. It stops for 9-10ths of each 46th part of a second, and it is then that the impression is made by the light. The photographs are taken in a studio mounted on a pivot, which can be rotated so as to change its position with respect to the sun.

A New York medical paper has some interesting remarks on insomnia produced by shortening the hours of sleep. It advises people not to be deterred from taking all the rest that is required for their particular case by the adage. Nine hours are enough for a fool. To take enough sleep is wise, but that does not mean lingering in bed when you are awake. Nature takes five, custom seven, laziness nine, and wickedness eleven, is another adage, which is wrong in at least two particulars. Nature generally requires more than five hours of sleep. Habit may enable a person to shorten his sleep, but it depends on his constitution whether he can do it with impunity. A person may need nine hours sleep without being foolish or lazy. Indeed, he is wise if, feeling that he needs them, he is brave enough to take them. Goethe took nine hours' sleep when writing his books, and Newton, we many add, did likewise, fact which lead us to infer that sleep is proportioned to the exhaustion of the brain as well as of the body. A full-grown healthy adult will seldom require more than eight hours (unless he is doing extra special work of mind or body), but if he feels that he requires more, he should take it. Sleep as long as you are sleepy is a safe rule.

By shortening the hours of sleep, one may bring on insomnia. Taking naps by day are a remedy for insomnia, and make up for in sufficient sleep, but the practice is not desirable as a habit, and if anxeity or work has kept one awake at night, it is better on the whole to resist the drowsiness next day, in order to get a good night's sleep. Sleeplessness is often the result of thinking on unpleasant or gloomy subjects after going to bed, therefore, this also should be avoided. The poor and unfortunate are apt to magnify their misfortune by too much thinking over it.

Mr. Hartley, an American, 20 years of age, has recently given his experiences in drowning. Bathing with some comrades in the Ohio; he stayed too long under water, and before he could reach the surface, felt a shock like a blow on his back, which was caused by a friend diving to his rescue. This drove all air out of his lungs, and he went to the bottom, where he lay in a half-conscious state, seeing his parents and friends around him weeping. All the events of his life passed slowly before his sight, including his good, bad, or indifferent actions. He recalled with absolute distinctness the smallest facts of his life, even when he was a child at school. He knew quite well that he was drowning, and thought, "After all it is not so bad to drown." He asked himself whether they would be able to find his body, and shuddered at the thought of their failure. He wondered whether his comrade had found out that he had been the cause of his drowning, and if he would try to rescue him. Then he pictured his burial, and heard the clods falling on his coffin, and thought that mothers would speak of his death as a warning to their children. He heard sounds as of distant bells in his ears; saw pictures of all the colours of the rainbow, which enchanted him; and felt neither pain nor fear. Everything around him became peaceful, noises died away, and it was neither too hot nor cold. Then he felt himself rise above the earth and float in space, higher and higher saw the world extended below him. From this moment he saw nothing more until he found himself lying on the grass beside the friend who had saved him and brought him to life by means of artificial respiration and friction.

Mr. F. J. Smith of the Millard Engineering Laboratory, Oxford, acting on the idea that if a bullet could be brought to strike at rather a large angle to its line of flight, its penetrative power would be diminished, has made a target by laying a number of soft iron rods, ½ inch in diameter and 5 inches long side by side on a deal board, and on this layer another one, each of the upper rods touching two of the under ones. A sheet of thin rubber, 1-16 inch thick, covered the whole. A Winchester rifle of 22 bore, carrying a long bullet, was fired at a distance of 20 feet, but failed to penetrate even the first layer of rods. Fired point blank, the ball penetrated 5 inches of hard pine-wood.

On the banks of the Rama River, near the town of Rama, which is situated on the boundary line of Nicaragua and the Mosquito Reservation, there is a house built on a tree, inhabited by Captain Henry Wilderson, a Louisiana planter, whose theory is that such a dwelling is the healthiest in a malarial country, because the poison does not rise to it. Captain Wilderson is a man of scientific tastes, and his house is in part an observatory. According to Dr. R. N. Keeley, the house is built round the trunk of an ebo or hard wood tree, rising 50 feet or more into the air, and nearly 4 feet in diameter. It resembles a lantern, is painted white, and has green window blinds. It is some 25 feet square and of the same height. The first storey is occupied by the kitchen, the second by a sitting-room bed-room, and piazza, facing the river, 100 yards distant, and a bath-room, and observatory are in the top flat. The whole is built of pine-wood, the tree trunk runs through it, and the corners are supported by props of timber rising from the ground, while guy ropes run from it to adjacent trees and enable it to resist high winds. An elevator behind the tree, consisting of a small platform counterpoised, and a rope and pulley, enables the owner to pull himself up. The rain water from the roof is stored in tanks for service. Captain Wilderson is hale and hearty, and his theory as to malaria is therefore in high repute on the Mosquito coast.

Professor Waldstein, of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, has given an account of the excavations made at the Argive Heræum last year, under his direction. This Heræum is one of the oldest temples in Greece, and a portion of its walls, 45 feet long by 3 feet high, has been uncovered. Specimens of bronzes, engraved stones, and pottery were also unearthed. Vestiges of other buildings, probably the houses of the attendants of the temple, and a pillared portico were also found. In a building of intricate construction near by, a beautiful female-draped torso, three marble heads, terra cotta plaques, engraved gems, glass scarabs, bronzes, and pottery have been collected, and further excavation on the same site is expected to lead to very valuable results.

According to M. Homolle, the site of Delphi yielded some interesting relics last year, including an archaic Pythian Apollo of Egyptian style, and in all probability the remains of the Treasury mentioned by Pausanias. The sculptures show the grace and precision due to sharp and delicate execution. We may add that a mound at Marathon, believed to be that erected over the Greeks who perished in the great battle, has been investigated, and vases with black and red figures in the "Attic-Corinthian" or "Proto-Attic" style point to yearly celebrations on the field.

In 1886 M. Aime Girard tried a solution of sulphate of carbon to kill a beetroot parasite, and found that it improved a crop of wheat sown next year. Following up his discovery he obtained 30 per cent. increase in the crop of wheat, 18 for beetroot, and 19 for potatoes. In 1892 he obtained a still larger increase, as much as cent. per cent. in the case of grain. The sulpbate, however, is costly, and M. Girard has yet to see whether a very dilute solution will give similar results.

While Canada is taking steps to preserve the buffalo in the north-west territories by Act of Parliament, American poachers in the Yellowstone Park are doing their best to exterminate this fine animal there. Twenty of the small herd in the Park have recently been slaughtered, and although the Park is national property, no law reaches it as yet, so that poachers cannot be punished. Moreover a Bill is now before Congress asking for the mutilation of the Park by cutting off over a million acres of forest land. Happily, American naturalists are up in arms against the Bill.

At Shantong, China, there are diamond mines in which the stones are very small, the largest being about the size of a pea. The mode of picking them, according to a French geographical journal, is to walk about over the diamondiferous sand with enormous shoes of straw on the feet. The angular crystals of the diamonds penetrate the straws, and on burning the shoes, they are found in the ashes.

The wells of Wheeling in Western Virginia are over 1,500 feet deep, and dry, so that the temperature at various depths can be correctly measured. Mr. W. Hallock has found it 20·4 deg. Centigrade at about 1,300 feet and 43·4 degs. close to the bottom.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

NOTICES.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"Oh! I wish he'd break one!"

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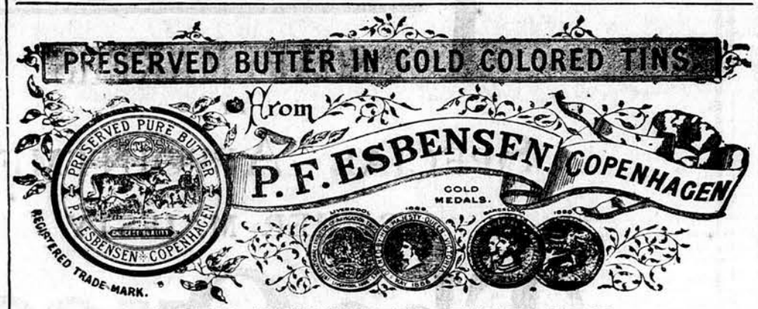

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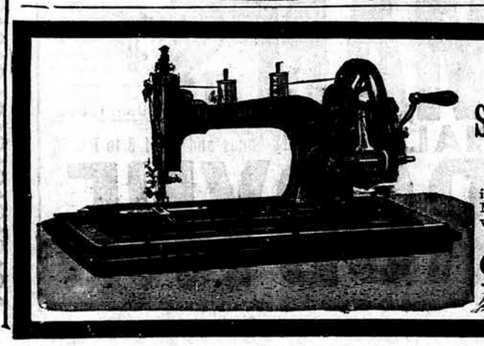

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